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PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Albemarle-street, W.—Prof. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. will
THIS DAY (Saturday, Feb. 19) commence a Course of FOUR LEC-
TURES, "On the Science of Religion." To be continued on Saturdays
till March 12. Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all
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H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

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SPRING EXHIBITIONS—March 30, 31; April 27, 28.
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Tickets are being issued.

ECLECTIC DEBATING SOCIETY.
Fifteenth Session, 1869-70.

The Three next DEBATES of the SESSION will be held at the
FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, W.C., as follows:—
THURSDAY, February 24—"That the Influence of the Public
Press, generally considered, is destructive of Political Morality."
THURSDAY, March 10—"That the Contagious Diseases Act should
be brought into Operation against the Civil Population."
THURSDAY, March 24—"That a Denominational System of Educa-
tion, unsupported by the State, is the most desirable for the English
People."
Chair taken each Evening at half-past 7 precisely. All Communica-
tions to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Freemasons' Tavern, Great
Queen-street, W.C.

HIBBERT TRUST.—THREE SCHOLARSHIPS will
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Hall, Gordon-square, London, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wed-
nesday, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1870.
Candidates must furnish satisfactory evidence of age, graduation,
and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Secretary of the Trust, and the Names and Addresses of
all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary at University Hall, on
or before OCTOBER 1st, 1870.
HENRY P. COBB, Secretary.

University Hall, Gordon-square,
Feb. 9, 1870.

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MONDAY, Feb. 21st, 1870, at 8 P.M. Paper "On Spontaneous Genera-
tion, or the Problem of Life," by Rev. Professor Kries, of Edinburgh.
—March 7th, "A Demonstration of the Existence of God," by Rev. Dr.
McCAW, of Glasgow.

**ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTI-
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Meeting.—Members are particularly requested to attend the ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING to be held at the ARCADE, ROOMS, 24,
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P.M., for the following purposes:—
1. To transact the usual business of an Annual General Meeting, as
directed by the Bye-laws.
2. To consider a proposal to be made by the Treasurer and Honorary
Secretary with reference to the establishment of a separate fund
for the support and education of orphan children of artists, and to autho-
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3. To vary the Bye-law which limits the power of the Council to
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No. 444, West Strand, Jan. 1, 1870. EDMD. E. ANTROBUS, } Sec.

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Coleraine, 3rd Feb. 1870.

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Mr. Surman, having the most extensive Library of used Music, can supply Choral Societies with Copies on Hire, from 100 to 500 Performers. All Orders should specify Surman's Editions to obtain the best.

FOREIGN BOOKS of all DESCRIPTIONS are imported by ASHER & CO. Foreign Booksellers and Publishers, 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London. (Also, 11, Unter den Linden, Berlin, and 10, Rue de Nele, Paris.)

OCCASIONAL LIBRARIAN.—Private Libraries and those of Literary and Scientific Institutions Catalogued and Arranged by H. SAMUEL BAYNES, of great experience in the Profession. Reference may be made to Mr. LILLY, 17 and 18, New-street, Covent-garden.—Address, 28, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, W.C.

THE LITTLE MODELLER.—How to make a Model Village, 48 Coloured Engravings, post free for 7 stamps. A Model Railway, 7 stamps. A Model Farm, 7 stamps. A Swiss Cottage, 7 stamps. A Village in Winter, 7 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE & Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE MAGIC SAILOR.—Roars of laughter at this amusing figure, which will, when placed on the ground, immediately commence dancing in perfect time, to any tune, astonishing all present and defying description. Post free for 1 stamp with full instructions.—H. G. CLARKE & Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND AND BONUS.—The UNITED LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is Hereby Given, that the Dividend and Bonus for the financial year ending November 31, 1869, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, declared at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on the 2nd inst. will be PAYABLE at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on and after Monday, the 14th inst.

SECOND ISSUE of 10,000 SHARES.—A large proportion of the Second Issue having been already taken by the Shareholders, the remainder is now offered to the General Public. Shares 5s. each. Deposit 2s. per share payable on application. No further call to exceed 1s. per share, an interval of three months to elapse between each call. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum allowed on calls paid in advance. Applications to be made either to Messrs. Herries, Farquhar & Co. St. James's-street, & W. to the London and Westminster Bank, Lombury and Temple-bar; or at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

By order, CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the increased demand for the ATHENÆUM, and to meet the requirements of the Trade in respect to the despatch of Continental and other parcels, it is requisite that the Journal should go to press at an earlier hour than hitherto.

This Notice is to inform Publishers of the change, and also to intimate that Advertisement Proofs with Corrections cannot be received after One o'clock on THURSDAY.

The following direct Agents for the sale of the ATHENÆUM Journal abroad have been appointed, and receive Parcels weekly:—

Paris	M. BAUDRY, Rue Bonaparte.
.. ..	N. BELLENGER, Rue de Rivoli.
Berlin	F. SCHNEIDER & Co.
.. ..	A. ASHER & Co.
Leipzig	M. DÜRR.
Vienna	GEROLD & Co.
Rome	J. SPITTHOEVER.
Florence	H. LOSCHER.
Geneva	H. GEORG.
St. Petersburg ..	THE IMPERIAL POST-OFFICE.

HYDROPATHY.—Dr. JAMES ELLIS, late of SUBROOK PARK, has REMOVED his CONSULTING ROOMS to No. 19, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, E.C., where he may be consulted from 11 to 1 every day, except Sunday, Monday and Friday. 12, Finsbury-place South, London, E.C.

GRAND HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH.—The finest Marine situation, largest Hotel, and best accommodation in the Kingdom. The interior is kept at a temperature of 58° to 60° Fahr. Good Stabling and Coach-Houses.

Terms—Board and Lodging from 2s. 6d. per Week, from December 1 to June 30. AUGUSTUS FRICOUR, Manager.

CYLON COMPANY LIMITED.

New Series of Debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent. (payable half-yearly), redeemable by Annual Drawings.

The Directors are now prepared to receive applications for the issue for this year, which will not exceed 150,000, being a part of the sum mentioned below as that to which the total sum is restricted.

The Assets of the Company consist of:—

1st. The uncalled Capital actually subscribed, which amounts at present to £21,590 (and to this amount the Debentures to be issued by the Company are restricted by the Resolution of a General Meeting, passed in pursuance of the Articles of Association).

2nd. The paid-up Capital and other Assets of the Company, which have been invested in Real Property in the Islands of Ceylon and Mauritius, producing an average income of upwards of 60,000.

The existing Debentures of this Company have been issued for various periods from one to eleven years, bearing interest at different rates from 5 to 6 per cent., and the Directors being desirous of regulating the times and equalizing the amounts of the periodical repayments, are now prepared to grant Debentures to replace those of the existing issue, as the latter fall due, on the following terms:—

The Debentures will be granted in sums of 100l., and will be made payable to bearer, or order, or will be registered in the books of the Company, and made transferable by deed, in the usual manner, at the option of the holder, and Coupons for interest at 5 per cent., payable to bearer, half-yearly, on 1st September and 1st March, will be attached; or if the Debentures are registered, the holder may, at his option, have interest paid by cheque.

6 per cent. of these Debentures will be drawn for payment at par annually, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1871, and the whole of the present issue will be paid off within fifteen years.

Tenders not below 92l. for every 100l. will be received for these Debentures, up to TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1870, accompanied by a deposit of 5l. per cent. on the amount tendered for.

Allotments will be made on the 23rd day of February, 1870, and all deposits will be returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted. If the Tenders are an approved rate, exceed the amount to be allotted, a pro rata distribution will be made.

The balance of Tender is to be paid within one week from the date of allotment, and in default the deposit to be absolutely forfeited.

Script Receipts will be given, to be exchanged for Debentures as soon as possible.

Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, 11th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—The COMMISSION entrusted with selling the Books belonging to the Religious Orders of Coimbra, which were abolished in 1834, announces that the First Collection of these Books, the Catalogue of which will be sent to all those who require it, and made by AUCTION on the 7th of MARCH, 1870, at Coimbra (Portugal). Catalogues to be procured from the Portuguese Legation, London.

Dr. A. J. DE FRANÇA BETTENCOURT, Sec.

Coimbra, the 9th of December, 1869.

Sales by Auction

Scientific and Miscellaneous Articles.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, February 25, at Half-past 12 precisely, Magic Lanterns, and a variety of Slides for ditto—Photographic Cameras, Lenses and other Apparatus—Microscopes, and Objects for ditto—Musical Boxes—A few Books, and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles.

On view the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Splendid Oriental, Sicilian, and Worcester Porcelain, the Property of a Lady of Rank.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, February 24, at 1 o'clock precisely, FOUR SPLENDID OLD PORTUGAL COINERS, an Excellent Old Silver, and a few choice pieces of Old Worcester; and a few Oriental Objects, the property of a Lady of Rank, removed from Prince's Gate.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Porcelain, the Property of a well-known Collector.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, February 24, at 1 o'clock, a small but very choice COLLECTION of PORCELAIN, the property of a well-known Collector, including upwards of 30 very choice pieces of Old Vienna, and fine specimens of Old Sèvres, Dresden, and Chelsea Porcelain.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Cabinet of Rare Porcelain of Lieutenant-Colonel GRANT.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, February 24, at 1 o'clock, the CABINET OF PORCELAIN formed by Lieutenant-Colonel GRANT; comprising among the Old Sevres a large Fountain and Basin of beautiful and rare form, painted with garlands—a large Gros Bleu Vase, painted with a classical subject, the companion to a vase at Fontainebleau, which was broken by Napoleon I.—also several Sets of Vases, elegantly mounted with or-molu, and Ewers, Cabarets, Plateaux, Socaux, Inkstands, Ecuelles, and Cabinet Cups and Saucers of the highest quality and painted by the best artists—a very rare and fine Collection of Old Dresden, including a superb fountain, large groups, and smaller pieces of the best period—also beautiful specimens of Buen Retiro, Vienna, Capo di Monte, Oriental, Old Worcester, Bow, and Chelsea Porcelain—Wedgwood Ware—a splendid Cup carved in ivory—the Majolica—Venetian Glass—Bronzes—and Glazed Cabinets to contain Porcelain.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Collection of Works of Art, Plate, and Objects of Virtù, of JOHN GRAHAM, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, February 25, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, a beautiful COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, PLATE, and OBJECTS OF VIRTÙ, the property of J. GRAHAM, Esq., of Charles-street, St. James's-square; comprising 150 Water-Colour Drawings and Pictures, including charming Works of many of the best Painters—a fine Collection of Old English and other Plate—French Bronzes and Or-molu Work—and a great variety of Decorative Objects.

Further notice will be given.

The Library of the late Rev. W. HARNES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Theological, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous LIBRARY of the late WILLIAM HARNES, deceased; comprising Camden Society's Publications, a Complete Set, 103 vols.—Library of the Fathers, 40 vols.—a Complete Set of Valpy's Delphin and Variorum Classics, 10 vols.—Percy Society's Publications, 30 vols.—Shakspeare Society's Publications, 15 vols.—the Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson, Massinger, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Peele, Marlowe, Greene and Webster—Shakspeare, and Editions of the Works of Shakspeare, and in 18 Large Volumes, and in every Class of Literature.

Further particulars will be given.

The Celebrated Drawings of the Holy Land, by David Roberts, R.A., J. Elmsley, Esq., and the Right Hon. Francis, First Earl of Ellesmere; also Francesco da Rimini, one of the finest Works of Ary Scheffer; and other Pictures.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 1 o'clock precisely, the highly interesting and valuable Series of One Hundred and Twenty-two DRAWINGS made in Syria and the Holy Land, in 1839 and 1840, by David Roberts, R.A., well known from the Engravings by Louis Haghe. These exquisite Works were purchased from the artist by the late Right Hon. Francis, First Earl of Ellesmere, soon after the publication of the Work, and have remained in the Portfolio in the possession of the family up to this time; also, the celebrated chef-d'œuvre of Francesco da Rimini, by Ary Scheffer—The Heart's Misgivings, by F. Stone, R.A.; View of St. George's Hill, R.A., in 1835, by David Roberts, R.A., and a Copy of Granger's Biographical History, Illustrated, in 15 Large Volumes.

Astronomical Instruments from the Hartwell House Observatory.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable COLLECTION OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS used by the late Dr. LEE at the Hartwell House Observatory, comprising a costly Transit Instrument, by T. Jones, fixed focus, with all the necessary apparatus—a Siderial Clock, by Vulliamy, specially made for Dr. Lee—Two Gregorian Telescopes, one by Cooke—an Equatorial Stand, by Cooke—an Object-Glass—Large Solar Telescope—Equatorial Clock, by Barton—Journeyman's Clock—Hand Telescopes—Ancient Italian Telescope—Theodolite—Three Quadrants—a Planetarium—a Circumferenter—a Reflecting Circle—Compass, &c.

The Fourth Portion of the Valuable Library of the Rev. THOMAS CORSEY, M.A., F.S.A.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small but valuable COLLECTION OF LITERARY PROPERTY, formed by a Private Gentleman, and removed from the Country for the purposes of Sale, containing fine examples of Old Leeds, Wedgwood, Eilers and Fulham Ware—marked Specimens of Dresden, Venetian and other Continental Porcelain—a great variety of Bottres, Enamel—Old Worcester, Chelsea, Derby, New Hall and Rockingham China, and several Bow and Chelsea Figures, of rare type and size. In the Collection will also be found Specimens of Old English Poetry—Old Plays, Rare Romanesque, and other Productions from that Press—Black-letter Divinity, splendidly illuminated and other Manuscripts, upon Velum, and numerous Scarce and Curious Works in all Classes of Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if by post, on receipt of six stamps.

A Small but Valuable Collection of China, formed by a Private Gentleman, and removed from the Country for the purposes of Sale.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small but valuable COLLECTION OF CHINA, formed by a Private Gentleman, and removed from the Country for the purposes of Sale, containing fine examples of Old Leeds, Wedgwood, Eilers and Fulham Ware—marked Specimens of Dresden, Venetian and other Continental Porcelain—a great variety of Bottres, Enamel—Old Worcester, Chelsea, Derby, New Hall and Rockingham China, and several Bow and Chelsea Figures, of rare type and size. In the Collection will also be found Specimens of Old English Poetry—Old Plays, Rare Romanesque, and other Productions from that Press—Black-letter Divinity, splendidly illuminated and other Manuscripts, upon Velum, and numerous Scarce and Curious Works in all Classes of Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if by post, on receipt of six stamps.

AT AUCTION HALL, 61, RENFELD-STREET, GLASGOW.

Twelve Days' Sale of the Rare and Valuable Library which belonged to the late JOHN DUNN, Esq., Writer, Paisley.

DUNCAN KEITH has been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the MIDDLE of MARCH, the above Valuable LIBRARY, comprising Works in Early English and Scottish History and Poetry—Missals, Manuscripts, Black Letter, and other Books printed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries—Privately Printed Club, Royal and County Books—High-Class Illustrated Works in Arts and Natural History, many of them large paper Copies—Ballads, Songs and Chap Books—Miscellaneous English and Foreign Literature, &c., all in the most possible condition.

Catalogues in preparation, and will be ready Three Weeks previous to Sale.

DUNCAN KEITH, Auctioneer, 61, Renfeld-street, Glasgow, February 1, 1870.

Engravings, Drawings, Pictures, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on FRIDAY, Feb. 25, a large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS ENGRAVINGS in all Classes, Rare Portraits, Topography, &c.; also, some capital Drawings and Paintings—some choice Modern Engravings, handsomely framed.

Catalogues sent on application.

Music and Instruments.—February Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, February 22, a large COLLECTION of MUSIC—Works on the History and Theory of Music—valuable Scores of Standard Works—Modern Publications, &c.; also, Musical Instruments of all kinds—very costly self-acting Orchestras, &c.

Catalogues sent on application.

The late Mr. J. H. BURN'S Autographs.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 1, and Following Day, the late Mr. J. H. BURN'S COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, comprising many interesting Examples: Luther, Melancthon, Algernon Sidney, G. Washington (20 pp.), Royal Personages, and celebrities of every class.

Catalogues sent on application.

Library of the late Rev. J. WILLIAMS and other Libraries. Six Days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on THURSDAY, March 3, and Following Days, the LIBRARY of the late Rev. J. WILLIAMS, of Ithel, the Celebrated Welsh Scholar; also several other Private Libraries.

Catalogues are in the Press.

Duplicate and Surplus Copies of Books, from the famous Library at Blenheim Palace.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., VERY SHORTLY, an important COLLECTION (upwards of 7,000 volumes) of Duplicate and Surplus Copies of BOOKS, from the famous Library at Blenheim Palace, consisting of Works in all Languages, and in every Class of Literature.

Further particulars will be given.

The most Extensively Illustrated Copy of the Holy Scriptures ever formed, and an Illustrated Granger.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., DURING the SEASON, a Copy of MACKLIN'S EDITION of the BIBLE, enlarged by means of Engravings, Drawings and Portraits of almost every known Edition, to 63 Large Folia Volumes; also a Copy of Granger's Biographical History, Illustrated, in 15 Large Volumes.

Further particulars will be announced.

Miscellaneous and Law Books.—Four Days' Sale.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on TUESDAY, February 22, and Following Days, at 1 o'clock, a Collection of MISCELLANEOUS and LAW BOOKS, including the residue of the Library of a late Lord Chancellor, and a Portion of the Library of a Dignitary of the Church, recently deceased; comprising Journals of the House of Commons, 118 vols.—Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 10 vols.—Rymers Fodera, 6 vols.—Statutes of the Realm, 10 vols.—Baxley's Dictionary, 5 vols.—Rushworth's Collections, 8 vols.—a complete Set of the Law Journals, 107 vols.—Hatsell's Precedents, 4 vols.—State Papers, 22 vols.—The New Law Reports, 1853 to 1859—Camden Society's Publications, 37 vols.—Philosophical Transactions, 14 vols.—Holme's System of Surgery, 4 vols.—Blackie's Imperial Gazetteer, 2 vols.—Fullerton's Gazetteer, 14 vols.—Knight's English Cyclopaedia, 15 vols.—Heury's Bible, 9 vols.—Canning's Speeches, 6 vols.—Milman's Latin Christianity, 6 vols.—Lodge's Portraits, 10 vols.—large paper, India proof—Bewick's Birds, Quadrupeds, and Fables, 5 vols.—large paper, uncut—Wellington Despatches, 13 vols.—Books on Ecclesiastical History, Church Policy, Liturgical Works, Modern Medical Books, and Works in General Literature.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Sale of Remainers.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 3, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, many Thousand Volumes of POPULAR MODERN BOOKS, in quires and cloth; including 125 Sir H. Bulwer's Historical Characters, 2 vols.—41 Earl Russell's Life of Fox, 3 vols.—49 Russell's Heraldry—450 Wood's Curiousities of English and Scotch History, 10 vols.—500 Wood's Last Days of Long—Philippe's Recollections of Byron, 2 vols.—Berkeley's Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand, 2 vols.—340 Lord Brougham's Acts and Bills, by Sir J. E. Wilmot—380 Lord Brougham's Law Reports—50 Tupper's Philosophical, small 8vo.—500 Elliot's Carolina Sports—500 A Walking Tour in Normandy—300 Guizot's Last Days of Long—Philippe's Recollections of Byron, 2 vols.—Berkeley's Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand, 2 vols.—340 Lord Brougham's Acts and Bills, by Sir J. E. 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was ratified by Parliament; and it was by Act that the Nevill of whom Mr. Rogers speaks was deprived of his title on the alleged ground of his poverty. In the fifteenth century there are examples of exchanges made of one dignity for another, sometimes equal in rank, but not always so, as is proved in the case of Edmund de la Pole, who had to give up his ducal title of Suffolk, and be content to be called Earl. When Lewis de Bruges consented to the cancelling of his patent as Earl of Winchester, he, practically at least, allowed King Edward and his peers to expel him. The attainted peers may certainly be said to have been expelled. The most remarkable instance was that of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, the Lancastrian fugitive, whom De Comines saw, a beggar, in Flanders, running after the Duke of Burgundy's train, and asking "bread, for God's sake!" Then, in the sixteenth century, there are two curious examples of forbearance or prohibition. Henry Grey, the fourth Earl of Kent of that family, forbore to use the title, on account of his want of money; his half-brother, to whom he was heir, having died, a ruined gambler, on a bench at an inn. The other example is afforded by Baron Ogle, to whom the Lords, or the Crown, would not issue a summons, since he was penniless. As far as he was concerned, this amounted to expulsion, but it could not deprive him of his title. A similar case, in the next century, presents itself in the person of Roger Stafford, Baron Stafford, who was unjustly kept out of the House on the pretended ground of his being too poor to be worthy of a summons; which was not true, although he (illegally) sold his title to Charles the First for the consideration of 800*l*. In all the cases, and they are numerous, of non-issue of summonses to peers, for reasons of poverty, the Lords affected by the proceeding certainly felt a suspension of their privileges. Mr. Rogers adds, of the Commons, that

"They have from time to time, for reasons which they have considered satisfactory to themselves, expelled persons whom they have thought unfit to serve. They have also, in conjunction with the other House, enacted laws from time to time defining the social status of representatives, and excluding persons under certain circumstances—on one occasion, a whole order of professional persons—from the right of sitting, even if elected."

Wilkes's expulsion from the House of Commons was the great event of a life which filled up seventy years of the last century, 1727–97. Of that long period, Wilkes was an active politician during thirty years, that is, from 1754, when he stood for Berwick-on-Tweed, till 1784, when he abandoned all political activity. Mr. Rogers goes lightly, but not very good-naturedly, over the various incidents in Wilkes's career. It is an old story at the best, and Mr. Rogers has little or nothing to add to it. We see the distiller's son bred like a gentleman, marrying an heiress, ten or eleven years older than himself, and leading the life that men so settled or unsettled in marriage might in those days be expected to lead. We find him spending money lavishly to obtain a seat in Parliament; but we may repeat here what has before been stated in the *Athenæum*, that Wilkes did not attempt to enter on a parliamentary career as a means of repairing his supposed shattered fortunes. If he had been a place-hunter, he would not have shown the hostility to Lord

Bute and the Government, which culminated in the famous No. 45 of the *North Briton*. Nor does Mr. Rogers give any reason for asserting that Wilkes's hostility would have given way if Government would have officially employed him. To the modern sense the famous No. 45 seems not merely inoffensive, but mild and justifiable. It treated the King's speech as the speech of his Ministers, and showed that King James was proved to be considered nothing more than the first magistrate in the realm, and that King George might well be content with the same position.

Mr. Rogers here speaks of one of the best educated men of his day, a man who had spent thousands to enable him to satisfy his ambition by entering Parliament, and was not more immoral than the distinguished persons with whom he associated, but who carried the fashion of immorality a little beyond the mode. Mr. Rogers speaks of Wilkes as a man who was living by his wits, and he describes him as an unprincipled adventurer. Even if Wilkes had been all this, the mistakes and malice of the Government converted the adventurer into a popular hero,—for the issue of the General Warrant by which Wilkes, with printers, publishers, and others, were arrested, without being designated by name, led to all the triumph which ensued. The judgment of Chief Justice Pratt, that such warrants were illegal, the protection which the *Habeas Corpus* afforded to persons so accused and imprisoned, and the heavy pecuniary damages which they who had acted illegally were condemned to pay, were triumphs for which the public were indebted, and continue to be indebted, to the resolution of Wilkes. But for him, we might still be liable to arrest and to being kept in prison at the mere will of a couple of envious secretaries.

The next mistake of the Government only increased the power and the popularity of Wilkes. He was prosecuted for printing and publishing an obscene libel,—a fragment of a poem called an 'Essay on Woman.' We have said before that Wilkes could not be proved to have written this parody on Pope and Warburton, and that it was never published till a copy stolen from Wilkes's house was read in the House of Lords by Lord Sandwich, who had previously heard it read in private, and expressed his delight at what now he affected to read with disgust. We have, on former occasions, protested against any idea of our being apologists for Wilkes's immorality, or for this wretched fragment of a dirty poem, a true copy of which probably does not exist, but, as we have remarked before, Wilkes was a better man than most of his accusers. He was infinitely superior, at all events, to Lord Sandwich. This exemplary peer, the "Jemmy Twitcher" of his time, scandalized mountebanks by his blasphemy, and had a volume of Sermons dedicated to him by Warburton, who compared Wilkes to the Devil, and then asked pardon of the Devil for damaging him by such a comparison. It must have been by some such parson as Risdale, who was the tool of Sandwich, that the profane parallel was made in the pulpit between that peer and Our Saviour, with a shade of superiority awarded to the peer! Such were the manners of the times; and we must not judge of Wilkes by the manners of our own.

It is hardly necessary to go over the well-

known story—Wilkes's journey abroad, his out-lawry, his return, his imprisonment, his repeated elections for Middlesex, the scandal of which was at its height when the House declared that Luttrell, who had the fewer votes, was the duly elected member. "If once," said Wilkes, "the Ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall not choose, the next step will be to tell them whom they shall choose." The Ministry certainly did a good deal in those days to exasperate the people. There was a riot in St. George's Fields when Wilkes was released from prison, and in the tumult, provoked by the interference of the military, an eminent man was murdered. Lord Barrington conveyed to the troops the assurance of the pleasure with which the King had heard of the readiness of the soldiery to perform their duty, and the satisfaction he had in the thought that they would always perform such duty with *alacrity*. The word was as ill-timed as another charge of horse and foot.

The last great service of Wilkes was rendered when, as Alderman and Sheriff, he protected one Whebley, who had dared to publish the debates of the House of Commons. The protection was distasteful to the King, but it prevailed over privilege, and Mr. Rogers acknowledged that "Wilkes indicated the right of the people to learn the expressed opinion of their representatives, and therefore to keep them in check." This was not all. Let us set aside the individual, and note what was done by the public man. Wilkes weakened arbitrary power, secured liberty for the people, asserted the freedom of the press, prepared the way for a change in the once atrocious law of libel; and he not only stood up for free election by a free people, but was among the first who saw the necessity for parliamentary reform. The publication of "No. 45" and the prosecution which followed seemed to prepare all parties for the inevitable contest which ensued. Its importance and its issues struck every one. No wonder that "Forty-five" entered into everybody's thoughts and calculations. Orthodox Tories discovered in it the Number of the Beast: the Heir Apparent shouted it in his father's ears: it was chalked on the soles of the shoes of the Ambassador from the Emperor after the mob had stopped his chariot for the purpose. A patriotic confusion took possession of the popular brain, and one man is recorded as beginning a letter with the words "I take the Wilkes and Liberty to inform you"; and there was a founding of a new, or re-founding of an old, club in the city of Cork, the members of which had names which contained forty-five letters; they met at a tavern where they spent forty-five pence each; every man drank forty-five wine-glasses of punch, in celebration of forty-five toasts, which were chiefly directed against the despotism of rulers in general. Perhaps the greatest triumph that Wilkes had, when the effervescence was at its greatest, consisted not so much in members of the Royal Family "lighting up" to save their windows, nor in Lords, who hated the Tribune, having the panels of their carriages scratched all over with "No. 45," but in the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland appearing in their balcony to salute the Wilkes mob, and in Lord Bute illuminating his house so brilliantly (of course to protect it) that all South Audley Street seemed in a blaze. We must not forget the chandler who sent to Wilkes a gift of 45 dozen of candles!

The *North Briton* put Wilkes's life in peril at various times, but no one could seriously doubt Wilkes's courage. Lord Talbot challenged him on a passage in one of the numbers, the authorship of which Wilkes would neither avow nor deny, till they had fought upon it. When they had exchanged shots he confessed himself to be the author of the insulting paragraph; but Lord Talbot, instead of demanding another shot, declared himself satisfied, and the combatants finished the affair by drinking a bottle of claret together. Wilkes did not seek this duel, and would have avoided it probably if he had been able, but once entered on the quarrel he bore himself becomingly. If there were some farcical incidents in this encounter there was a real tragic element in it menacing to Wilkes. He fought with a halter round his neck, for if he had killed Lord Talbot he would certainly have been hanged. With this knowledge he confided his daughter to the guardianship of Lord Temple before he went to meet what, no doubt, he wished he could have avoided. After this celebrated affair Wilkes could afford to disregard any sneer against his courage when he refused in Paris to fight a certain Scotch captain named Forbes unless the latter could find a second, or some one who could vouch for his being a gentleman. The grievance of Forbes was like that of the would-be assassin Dunn. A quip against Scotland or Scottishmen was an insult to them individually, but Forbes would have avenged it like a "man of honour," while Dunn meant nothing else than cutting Wilkes's throat to satisfy the honour of his country. The duel into which the *North Briton* brought Wilkes with Martin, Secretary of the Treasury, was the one most perilous to Wilkes. The *North Briton* not only attacked "a certain Secretary" as the basest of mankind, but identified him as having "a snout worthy of a Portuguese inquisitor." Martin charged the anonymous writer in the House with cowardly stabbing in the dark; and at that charge Wilkes avowed himself the author. A rather savage duel ensued, in which Wilkes fell, grievously wounded. In prospect of death, as it seemed, Wilkes generously did his best to shield Martin from the consequences; but he could not control his wit, which *would* have its fling at the ruling powers. "It's clear enough," said the wounded sufferer, "that Martin did not use Government powder." This was uttered with the more delight as it struck at both Government and its servants. The most of Wilkes's brightest utterances are too well remembered to need being repeated. His reputation in Paris as a wit has not died out. "I have been told by M. Louis Blanc," says Mr. Rogers, "that his witticisms are even now stock French stories, as Sydney Smith's jests are with us." We regret that the biographer has not given some sample of the *esprit* which has received the stamp of Parisian sanction. In England, one of the best things ever uttered by Wilkes has been preserved by Lord Lytton, but not without a "slap in the face" of the utterer. We refer our readers to the concluding paragraph of 'Paul Clifford,' where Wilkes's life, patriotism and morals find harsh treatment,—where he is called "the Drawcansir of Liberty"; but where he is allowed to have said "one excellent thing, for which we look on you with benevolence—nay, almost with respect"; namely, words that are acknow-

ledged as being both witty and wise, and which are to the effect that "the very worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him."

Wilkes may have been "dull in Parliament"; he did bright things there, but he said his brightest among his private friends. His wit was easy and brilliant; not played off for effect, but often uttered for the conveyance of truth. "How far does the liberty of the press extend in England?" said the Prince de Croy to him, at Calais. "I cannot tell," was the reply of Wilkes to the Governor, "but I am trying to know." Like Chesterfield, he uttered more wit than he wrote. It was bold—often impudent; but spontaneous. When the King was about to go to St. Paul's to offer public thanksgiving, Wilkes expressed a hope that Lord George Germain (who had been charged with showing less valour than discretion at Minden) would be appointed "to carry the sword" before His Majesty in the procession. His innuendo cut as sharply as his wit. At the time when George the Third was treating his brothers with severity, the audacious Member for Middlesex took occasion to praise the fraternal affection of the King of France; "unlike," he said, "the gloomy tyrant . . ."—and then he paused, while every ear was pricked up to catch his words, "Louis the Eleventh." The loyalist men could not keep from laughing. Of course, the King of England could not be expected to be glad at Wilkes's election to the Mayoralty of London. A rumour was circulated that the Lord Chancellor, on Wilkes being presented to that official, would signify to him that the King did not approve of the citizens' choice. "If he dares," said Wilkes, "I will tell him to inform the King that I am as fit to be Lord Mayor as he (Lord Bathurst) is to be Chancellor," and as Wilkes would have kept his word, the formal approval of the election was duly made. The man who did not fear kings was not likely to be in awe of aldermen. There was, however, some want of courtesy in the wit he applied to the awkward attempt at carving a pudding by Alderman Burnell, who had been a bricklayer—"Take a trowel to it!" As for the wit by which he expressed a seeming hatred to the Scotch, it was made all the sharper by the rage with which it inspired Scotchmen. He seemed to hate the nation when he really hated only an individual belonging to it, in whom he recognized an enemy to the British country and constitution. If, when he was committed to the Tower, he wounded the pride of Lord Egremont, by refusing to be confined in the same room where that Lord's father had been a prisoner for his Jacobitism,—if he provoked the anger of Bute by further desiring that he might not be lodged in any room in which a Scotchman had been kept,—there were many Scots who could laugh at both jests. When his wound in the duel with Martin prevented him from defending himself in the face of Parliament, the Government party, which body suspected that he was deluding them, Wilkes declined to receive the physician sent officially to visit him, but requested the attendance of the King's physician and the Sergeant-surgeon, on the ground that if he was to be watched, a couple of Scotchmen were the most proper fellows to act as spies. This is rude wit, but all Scotchmen were not irreconcilably offended by it. It was nothing that Dr. Johnson should say of him "Jack

is a gentleman and a scholar," but it was much that Lord Mansfield, a Scotchman who had (as it was said) drunk the Chevalier's health on his knees, should testify that Wilkes was "the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he ever knew." After this evidence from an enemy, the tattle of Mrs. Boscawen and the fine gentleman's malice of Walpole signify little. The lady affected—when Wilkes was made Chamberlain of London—to fear for the orphans whose funds would pass through his hands. Walpole described one of the pictures at the Exhibition of 1779, containing portraits of Miss Wilkes and her father,—two beings who loved each other above everything else on earth, as Wilkes "looking—no,—squinting tenderly at his daughter." He further called the group a caricature of the Devil "acknowledging Miss Sin, in Milton." In face of these witnesses, it need only be said that Wilkes died in straitened circumstances. No farthing of public or official money was ever unlawfully touched by him. If he had been careful of his own, he would, no doubt, have been more deserving of the abiding love of his only child; but she inherited the fruit of his better action. "When the great pro-consul," says Mr. Rogers, alluding to Warren Hastings, "was under impeachment, Wilkes faithfully supported him; and Hastings was not forgetful of benefits, least of all of benefits conferred at that crisis." Nor was his wife. Mrs. Hastings offered Miss Wilkes a home at Daylesford; and the offer could be accepted without humiliation. The whole story of the mutual love between Wilkes and his child will remind the reader of the affection which existed between Atterbury and his daughter.

In reading Wilkes's letters to his daughter, it is as necessary to remember the manners and outspokenness of the times as it is, when judging of him in other respects, to judge from a contemporary point of view. Undoubtedly, subjects are mentioned in that correspondence which no father would now bring to the notice of a child; but, this objection apart, the letters display the wit, the scholar, the thinker, and the experienced politician. Here is one remark about which there cannot be two opinions: "Amongst the regular and the thinking the superiority of parts is neither felt on the one side nor acknowledged on the other, in the same extreme that it is among the dissolute." This is undeniable; and it reminds us of the withering contempt with which Wilkes spoke of his companions at Medmenham Abbey, with the exception of Dashwood, in whom he recognized a certain imaginative power. He made as full recognition of the conscience within, and of the necessity of its being heeded. "Any strong presentiment is founded, whence arisen I know not, but always attended to, as Socrates did to the whispers of his good genius. With all these ideas, I am certainly the least superstitious of men; but I never did neglect any such inward warnings of futurity." It is well known that in what are called the Riots of London Wilkes acted so firmly and promptly as a magistrate that he received the thanks of the Privy Council. The retired "demagogue" wrote to his daughter, "The raging of the seas puts me as well as the Psalmist in mind of the madness of the multitude." Later, when the Whigs proposed that the Prince of Wales should be Regent,

with kingly power, as his inherent right, but failed, the Irish Parliament hastened to adopt the proposal and to place Ireland, at least, under the rule of an irresponsible Regent. Wilkes wrote of this mischievous act of the Irish legislature in this wise: "The Irish Parliament justify Swift's remarks that they are to an English Parliament what a monkey is to a man,—but now they have the mischievous qualities of the monkey without his imitative qualities." To return to an illustration of his love for his daughter: here is a pretty idea prettily expressed: "I cut off all the rose-buds of the trees in our little garden (which is a secret) to make them blow at the end of the season, when I hope to enjoy your company there after our trees."

We conclude with observing that the popular gratitude towards Wilkes has not died out, at least in one particular sense. There was a time when publicans suspended his head from their sign-posts, the better to attract customers. "The fellow," said an angry old Church-and-King lady, "swings everywhere but where he should be swinging!" Those signs of the popular regard have not entirely disappeared. Wilkes's Head squints invitation to the thirsty over a Staffordshire public-house at Leak-with-Lowe. Another does the same office in Bridges Street, St. Ives. Not very long ago, Wilkes figured as one of "The Three Johns,"—a tavern-sign in Westminster, Bloomsbury, and Pentonville. The personages were John Wilkes, John Horne Tooke, and Sir John Glyn, Serjeant-at-Law,—the last of whom enjoyed his little day as Wilkes's counsel, and his nominee for Middlesex when Wilkes himself was in prison. The prisoner triumphed when the House erased from their Journals the censures they had flung at him; and he must have thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of which he once availed himself of assuring the King, whom he had so often exasperated, that he (Wilkes) was less of a Wilkite than any other of that party throughout the kingdom.

American Society. By George Makepeace Towle, Consul of the United States at Bradford. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THOSE who know America from English books of travel will think that Mr. Towle's views are rather too much *en rose*, and that he leaves out of sight or softens down the defects of his countrymen while resting strongly on their merits. We must say the impression he conveys is almost too favourable; yet we are inclined to think that it is true in itself. The lights of the picture are not exaggerated, but they rather want relief. Readers must put in the shades as they best may, remembering that Mr. Towle writes for an English public, and picks out those features in his own country which present the most forcible contrast to English customs. It is natural that he should regard things from an American point of view, and that while sojourning in England he should recall with pleasure those old familiar ways from which he is separated. But we may question whether, at the end of President Grant's term of office, Mr. Towle will be as ready as he is now to defend the system under which all public servants may be called upon to retire with the head of the State; and we are sure that neither America nor Bradford will gain by Mr. Towle's recall at the time when he has

become most thoroughly fit for the discharge of his consular duties.

It would be a mistake to conclude from what we have said that Mr. Towle's book is controversial. His arguments are incidental; the bulk of his two volumes is taken up with description, and that is generally of the pleasantest order. He begins, of course, with the President—a *Jove principium*—and having sketched American public life in cheerful, but not too glowing, colours, he goes on to schools and universities, home-life and hotel-life, art and literature, town and country amusements, travelling by steamer and railway, the pursuit of business and the professions. On nearly all these matters Mr. Towle has something new to say. Although he has been forestalled as to some of the external aspects of American life by generations of English travellers, his experience enables him to add one or two important details to the most familiar subjects. At times he treads on new ground. The description of the elaborate tricks that are played on American freshmen,—the pictures of life in American farm-houses,—the account of rural schools, with their teacher boarded out among the parents of the scholars, or put up to auction among the farmers, and knocked down to the lowest bidder,—will present a novel phase to most English readers. Some of the facts about the American schools, which are stated in these volumes, may be also found in the admirable report of the present Bishop of Manchester. Yet Mr. Towle's details on the subject are fuller, and they are especially serviceable now that the educational question is rising into due prominence. Eight chapters are devoted to the Rural Free Schools, the City Public Schools, the Academies, the Universities and the Professional Schools. Both in the cities and the country primary education is to be had without any direct charge, the schools being supported by rates and being free to all classes. A remarkable feature of the country schools is, that the teacher is often a student at one of the Universities, and is allowed three months' leave of absence in order that he may earn enough to defray his college expenses. The cost of bare living at the American Universities is stated at about 70*l.* a year, but the academical year is only broken by two vacations of six weeks each. In regard to professional education, it may be well to notice what is done for law in Harvard University. Some of the most eminent American statesmen and legal writers have been professors there. Two lectures are given daily, and once a week cases are publicly argued by the students before one of the Professors. Contrast this with what is done, not only by the English universities, but by what ought to be the legal university, the Inns of Court. Mr. Towle fails to do justice to the great superiority of American legal writers to those of England, and this is one proof that, with all his apparent partiality, he has not overrated his case. There may be room for improvement so far as the judges of the various states are concerned; but when we find that law is scientifically studied in America,—that the writers and teachers of law understand the subject and deal with it as if they wanted others to understand it,—that before a man can practise he must be examined; but that after passing satisfactorily he may choose the branch of the profession which best suits him, we see

that there is an immense advance on our haphazard learning, our undigested text-books and statutes, our arbitrary rules, our protected and respectable monopoly.

Mr. Towle's account of American elections will perhaps be received with incredulity by certain classes in England. "It is not true," he says boldly, "that mob-law dominates the polls; it is not true that the electors are overawed; it is not true that bloodshed—the use of knives and revolvers—is the usual accompaniment of a political contest." Moreover, he corrects the general English opinion that the suffrage throughout America is universal and unrestricted; and besides, it is to be borne in mind, that no election expenses fall on the candidates. The official costs are paid by the town and city governments; the committee-rooms and the other necessities of electioneering are provided by subscription. Here, again, it will seem evident that Mr. Towle is having the best of the contrast between England and America: but we cannot help it. The comfort of the internal arrangements in the House of Representatives may make the defects of the House of Commons more conspicuous. Yet here the English M.P. will find one compensation: the American committee-rooms are sometimes degraded by whist-parties.

American hotels, the aspect of Broadway, the steamboats on the Hudson, the sleeping-cars and the refreshment-saloons on the railways, have been described so often that our readers will be able to appreciate Mr. Towle's chapters without any guidance. Various social customs which prevail in the towns, the New Year's receptions and the *obligato* accompaniment of a glass of punch, which makes the man of many friends rather dizzy by the time he has waited on all of them, may also be picked up from our author's pages. There is greater novelty in the pictures of suburban and country life, the farmhouse revels, the Christmas rejoicings in the villages, the harvest gatherings, and the maple-sugar parties. Those who have taken their notions of American young ladies from the specimens seen and described at the fashionable watering-places will find that they have much to learn from Mr. Towle. The introduction of croquet has brought even the more languid of the sex into the open air, and has thus "proved an unmixed blessing." Young ladies who spend the summer at the sea-side, rowing, walking, riding, botanizing, are very different from the dressy frequenters of Saratoga and Niagara. If this is the case with some daughters of business-men and with dwellers in the suburbs, the genuine country life of America abounds in vigour. Mr. Towle remarks as a rather strange phenomenon that while the Christmas games played in America are much the same as those which prevail in England, the misletoe does not find a place among them; but to make amends for this, when the youth of the rural districts "go a-husking," that is, to strip the husks off the Indian corn, the lad who finds a red ear of corn in his pile is entitled to kiss any girl he chooses; while if a girl finds a red ear she may choose who shall kiss her. The rollicking fun which goes on at these harvest gatherings is repeated at many other seasons of the year. It finds too a faithful reflection in Mr. Towle's volumes, the spirit and animation of which will ensure them a cordial reception among all who do not hold foregone conclusions, and

will reconcile many Englishmen to the ways of the Republic.

THE STORIES OF ITALY AND INDIA.

Le Novelline di Santo Stefano, raccolte da Angelo De Gubernatis, e precedute da una Introduzione sulla Parentela del Mito con la Novellina. (Torino, Negro.)

SIGNOR DE GUBERNATIS loses no opportunity of leading his readers to the appreciation of the charms of Indian literature. His cleverly-written dramatic trilogy on the story of Nala and Damayanti was recently noticed in these pages, and the present work is another fruit of his studies in Indian poetry, which he brings into connexion with Italian literature, by the interesting introduction to the popular tales of Santo Stefano. These "Novelline" are only a sample of the numerous legends, which are handed down orally from peasant to peasant in the Calcinia, and which have hitherto remained unpublished. Signor De Gubernatis relates them as he heard them from the lips of children and peasants, in the neighbourhood of Santo Stefano. Several of these *novelline* are similar in substance to some of our old friends amongst the stories of Grimm, and the Arabian Nights' Tales; but many are new, and others are so modified by local colouring as to appear original.

The author, however, does not profess to give a history of their origin, but simply uses them to illustrate his theory of the relation between the Indian myth and the modern nursery tale. This theory is contained in the Introduction, which is dedicated to Dr. Kühn and Prof. Max Müller, and its learned character will probably alarm some readers, and prevent them from reading the quaint *novelline* which it precedes; but it really gives an additional interest to these popular tales, and deserves attention.

In the Hymns to Ushas, the Indian Aurora, which form part of the 'Rigveda,' Signor De Gubernatis seeks to trace through the Vedic heaven those legends which reach us in the shape of nursery tales. Briefly stated, the author's first principle is this: that the phenomena of nature imperceptibly came to be regarded as living persons, and the motions of celestial bodies as acts; these acts, when observed by mankind, were the foundation of myths, which, when related, became legends. And finally these legends divided themselves into two branches, the epic poem and the popular tale. The 'Rigveda' only offers myths, but by putting together the various myths respecting the Indian Aurora, it is easy to build up an entire legend or a series of legends. It requires some patience to follow the author while he guides us, by what he calls a "delicate and slender Aryan thread," through the labyrinth which leads to the treasures he has discovered. In so brief a notice justice cannot be done to the theory he advocates; we can only call attention to the manner in which the author attempts to show the connexion between the Indian myth and the Italian popular tale, and to the ingenuity with which he avails himself of the slenderest clue. In the Vedic Hymns, Ushas (Dawn) is the maiden who appears on the top of the mountain, clad with bright garments, the watcher of cows; her sister is black or ugly, while she is bright or beautiful, and she scatters the darkness of her sister, and

slays the black monster. This beginning of the story of Ushas is the foundation of the first *novellina* of this collection, 'La Bella e la Brutta,' and assumes the following shape: "Once upon a time an ugly old witch had two daughters, one as ugly as herself, the other, her step-daughter, young and beautiful, whom she hated. The fair one is sent to watch the cows, and when she returns at early dawn a great brightness surrounds her: she is clothed in a golden dress, and a dazzling star shines from her forehead." The continuation of the story, as Signor De Gubernatis shows, is also to be found sketched out in the 'Rigveda' in the different descriptions of Aurora. A handsome prince (the Sun) marries the heroine, whilst the ugly sister is neglected and the old witch is driven away, or, as in most of the Italian *novelline*, burnt alive. Just as Cinderella, so popular a type of persecuted innocence in our nursery tales, runs away from her lover, so does Ushas (Dawn) in the 'Rigveda' run away from the Sun, who is represented as her lover.

Signor De Gubernatis thinks that from the 'Rigveda' arose the idea of the monster set to guard precious treasures; and in the monster Night, which devours the Dawn and the Sun, he sees the monster of fairy tales, which claims as its due so many youths and maidens, until at last the turn of the king's daughter comes, and the youthful prince arrives, who slays the monster and marries the princess. In the Vedic Hymns the solar hero performs similar exploits. Night is sometimes represented as a monstrous animal, and sometimes as a great sea, when the monster becomes a fish, which swallows up the hero and heroine until forced to relieve them. A parallel to this is to be found in the enormous eels of the fourth *novellina* of this book. The reader of the 'Novelline di Santo Stefano' will find that the fair maiden is sometimes thrown into a well by the ugly old witch, and saved from death by the timely assistance of a handsome prince. In the 'Mahābhārata' the solar king, Jayāti, rescues the maiden from the well. No doubt many of the conclusions at which Signor De Gubernatis arrives will seem very fanciful, and now and then the guide may himself be at fault in the labyrinth of the Indian myth; but the author appears to have made out a good case, and the careful reader will be surprised at the many resemblances between the Indian legend and the Italian *novelline*. For instance, frequent mention is made in the *novelline* of golden hands, golden gloves and golden hair; and in one of them the hero comes to the maiden in the shape of a tawny (golden) lion. In the 'Rigveda' this hero appears as a prince with golden arms and hands, with a golden tongue, and a golden cloak. This may arise from the fact that once the sun was personified in the Hymns, it was natural that his rays should give a tint of gold to everything that belonged to him. We may also compare the wonderful chariot on which the god Tvashtar rescues his daughter Dawn, with the flying wooden chests which the fairies in the *novelline* give to their favourites. The Introduction gives numerous hints which the student can follow up, but even those who care nothing about Vedic Hymns will find much amusement in the *novelline*, many of which are full of humour. It is remarkable that in three of the *novelline* "Gesù," the Saviour of the world, appears as

a principal character and performs miracles. Altogether this little work is attractive; and if Signor De Gubernatis fulfils his promise of continuing to select from the rich treasures of Italian legends and popular stories which are still unknown, he will make a valuable addition to Italian literature.

Travels in Little-Known Parts of Asia Minor, with Illustrations of Biblical Literature and Researches in Archaeology. By the Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, D.D., 'Thirty Years' Missionary in Turkey.' 2 vols. (Murray.)

WE looked with considerable interest on two volumes of "Travels in little-known parts of Asia Minor," with maps and illustrations and researches in archaeology, by one who had been for thirty years a missionary there, and our expectation was none the less when we found, by his own statement, that the author is a native of Turkey, and has lived there all his life, with short exceptions. We were attracted by the first lines of the Introduction, where the author apologizes for his literary shortcomings by the avowal of the misfortune, for such it is with these people, of the long use of five or six different languages, of none of which he has a clear mastery. We must own that doubts began to arise, as we found this tone of modesty dropped, and the usual authoritative opinions and statements given, which should be received with some reserve. Fearing we might err in our judgment upon portions of the work which might be supposed to be matters of opinion, we early turned to the last portion, which constitutes one of the particular claims of the author, and to which he says, "I would specially invite the attention of archaeologists—namely, the colossal statue carved out of the rocks of Sipylus, first identified by the author with Homer's Niobe." We shall presently discuss this claim to originality. We looked at the representation of the statue of Niobe (vol. ii. page 309), and there something certainly is depicted, stated by Dr. Van Lennep to be by his own hand, and of a very curious character. On this illustration his description is based; but, happily, there is no difficulty in testing the Niobe, because the photograph has been published, and can be got in London, as well as of the pseudo-Sesostris. This photograph is as different from the illustration as the illustration itself is from the original.

This illustration of the Niobe is the chief of those in the book, and is not of the least value to the archaeologist or the public, but only calculated to mislead. The Niobe has been represented more than once, and with the usual inaccuracy of hurried sketches; and so far from its being desirable to add to these, the author, if he had chosen to refer to this monument, should have engraved from a photograph. This one is as fanciful as Stewart's, and to it are devoted several pages, in which the little that is new is inexact. We cannot conjecture upon what grounds rest Dr. Van Lennep's claims to identification of the Niobe. According to his own account, it has been so regarded by authors of all ages, and if Texier and others oppose their views, that gives no title to Dr. Van Lennep as the last comer. According to the latter, local testimony is in favour of its being the Niobe, as if local testimony in such a case could be of any value at all; Dr. Van Lennep's last local testimony being that of a Greek cake-

seller, who, from speculative motives, stationed himself there for some time after the opening of the railway station at Manisa. The piemman told him as follows:—There is a tradition that this statue was once a woman, whose children were killed, and she wept so that God changed her to stone; they say her tears made a pond down there, and still keep it full." There was no piemman there years ago to communicate this tradition, and the present piemman, who is most likely not a native of Manisa, may have heard it from an English visitor.

The statue of Sesostris near Ninfi also figures in the programme, but luckily is not illustrated. There is, as we have said, a photograph of this to be seen in the shop windows in London. Dr. Van Lennep tells us nothing new about this, but he repeats the old tale that it is an Egyptian monument, though for years it has been rejected as Egyptian by Egyptologists, and is claimed by another school, being regarded as Lydo-Phrygian or Lydo-Assyrian.

The ruins of Pterium, or Boghaz Keny, form the ground of another of the pretensions of the author, and several woodcuts are given. These are the same subjects as in Texier, and on a smaller scale. Dr. Van Lennep affirms that he has given some details more correctly than Texier. This, however, amounts to nothing, for we have the photographs in the 'Exploration Archéologique de la Galatie et de la Bythinie,' by Georges Perrot and Edmond Guillaume, and find that our author's drawings do not correspond. We thought that we should gain something from another chief promise of the programme—"the early remains of Euyuk, with their sphinxes and bas-reliefs, now described for the first time." Alas! this promise to archaeologists is no more realizable than the others, because instead of being described for the first time they have now been for some years described by MM. Perrot and Guillaume in the work referred to. Dr. Van Lennep was aware the remains here and at Pterium had been photographed, and he patronizingly mentions "Mr. Perrot, a young Orientalist of great merit"; and the Doctor claims to have given a drawing of the soldiers in the narrow passage at Pterium which M. Perrot could not have photographed, but which will, however, be found in M. Perrot's work, *Fifth and Sixth Parts*, 1862.

Without going into much further detail, we have perhaps stated enough to show that neither archaeologists nor the public have anything to gain from Dr. Van Lennep, for his book has not even the merit of a popular reproduction of illustrations from the best authorities, and the writer's facts and opinions are indeed entitled to the less weight as he shows a want of conversance with the subjects on which he so confidently descants. On the strength of a gem with a common charm on it, Abraxe, he suggests the evidence of a language now lost (p. 20).

Under ordinary circumstances this work might be regarded as a piece of book-making. It professes to consist of travels in little-known parts of Asia Minor, and it begins with a recent steamboat journey from Smyrna to Constantinople, with the common incidents elaborated. His various missionary adventures, while proceeding to Tocat, fill the great part of the first volume. We have then a trip from Tocat to Niksar of 21 pages. In the second volume he resumes the account of his missionary visit

to Tocat, with a bear-hunting trip. He makes an excursion to Sivas. At page 94 begins the promised archaeological trip through Pterium, &c., and so he journeys home to Smyrna, filling up pages with the Bactrian camel, the Angora goat, &c. which have been elaborated by Tchihatcheff and so many others. In the ordinary sense this is book-making, but we are inclined to credit the author with the sincere desire of authoritatively delivering his notions, which, in his seclusion from the world, he had been led to believe are more original and more valuable than they prove to be.

The whole is written in a spirit of self-assertion, which gives an admirable idea of the attitude taken by Levantines and Levantine missionaries in Asia Minor, and probably in other parts of the world. The American members of the Board of Missions, by which Dr. Van Lennep was employed, entertain scruples as to the propriety of a missionary carrying arms. Dr. Van Lennep chose to have them, and to resort to force. He gives personal record of his own arm-bearing proceedings, though according to his own account he was generally treated with great kindness under circumstances which gave him no special title to kindness. Being supposed to be an Englishman or an American, he profited by the consideration shown to this character to the full; nor was he indisposed to make the people believe he was a Consul or privileged person. At page 202, vol. ii. he tells us how he whipped two Mussulman muleteers. One of the charges against them was wishing to ride on a long journey which he conducted at the rate of four miles an hour. At page 228, we find that in the night, while staying at a village, he got up, and on the ground of one of his horses being used up, he aroused the kiahaya of the village and demanded a horse. "The kiahaya replied that everybody was asleep, and we must wait till morning; and besides there were no horses to be had in the village for love or money. I took a lantern, and putting the man before me, went from house to house, rousing the inmates, and showed him several horses I should take if they were not freely given for hire." It will be observed that the missionary had no firman, booyooroltu, privilege, or prerogative of a functionary to levy horses, nor did this take place on a post-road, but that being well armed with an American repeating rifle, he forced the steward of a private estate to undergo this penance.

In the little village of Chiftlik he, with his followers, "entered and took possession of a small orchard thickly planted with fruit-trees and poplars. We rested here for several hours, greatly enjoying the cool shade and the refreshing breeze." He then records, in an offensive style, that an old Mussulman woman to whom the orchard belonged objected to the trespass, and "vented her fanaticism by cursing us in all the terms of her rich vocabulary." The missionary and his followers persisted notwithstanding, "so we just let her enjoy the sound of her own voice until she stopped from exhaustion." Had civility been shown—such is the hospitable feeling recorded of the people—the missionary would most likely have received a cordial permission; although travelling with despised and, according to the author's account, persecuted Christians, at the village of Izzedin, he went to the house of the Mussulman *mudir*, or governor, and, not

finding him at home, occupied the house and put his horses in the stable. This might have been done in confident reliance on hospitality; but finding the villagers were indisposed to part with their small stock of poultry, the missionary records that, the men having left the village, "we obtained several chickens from a woman by craft, for the poor creature thought we did not intend to pay her; so we shot them first, and then, to her agreeable surprise, paid for them at her own price." At the respectable Turkish village of Aghaju Koyoonoo, there being no camping-ground that suited the Doctor's taste, the simple Mussulmans led him to the piazza of their newly-built mosque. In return for this attention, "the place being cool, we stowed away some fresh provisions in it: some of our people even slept inside."

Of the Kuzzilbash we have three several repetitions of the same common account, but we have one addition to our information, namely, that there are 50,000 families of them at Constantinople concealed among the Mussulman population. A common estimate of the population of that city is 800,000, of which half are Mussulmans. 50,000 families, or 300,000 souls, are rather too many out of 400,000 for a hated and persecuted sect, which conceals itself under the profession of Islam.

The statements and mistakes of the author about the Turks come naturally even from a native of the country, when it is considered that he has led an isolated life among a few followers, and that many a European who has not visited the East is better acquainted with its manners from the perusal of the works of Urquhart, Lane, Ubicini and D'Oyson. A reference to these authorities would have relieved the writer from many errors which he has made as to Mussulmans and Christians. His remarks on marriage and divorce are erroneous. For instance, he says that no divorces take place among the Christians, oblivious of the divorced and remarried Greeks, who are to be met in society. He misstates the circumstances under which Mussulman or Christian women go veiled or unveiled. It is impossible to notice all these things. He says that Chorbaji, or soup-maker, is the highest title accorded by the Mussulmans to the Christians, though it is well enough known to the readers of newspapers that not only are the Christian *employés* called Bey and Effendi like the others, but that some of the Christian Pashas hold the highest employments.

Many of these errors bear their own contradiction in the author's pages, but every reader is not disposed to make such an analysis. Thus, at Derasily (vol. ii. pages 282) he says that the village is surrounded by rich soil, which would secure it wealth under a different Government." In a few miles (same page) he comes to Salihly, another town, and states that the land is under cultivation as far as the eye can reach; that the place seems prosperous, and several houses were being built; and so he says further of the adjoining plains of Cassaba and Manisa; so that the Government cannot be an absolute impediment to the cultivation of land, nor a hindrance to prosperity, where people choose to enjoy it. When he gets to Cassaba he insinuates that Government misconduct and extortion, and the alleged disallowance of rayah testimony in courts of law, prevent the people

from setting up silk-winding mills, and causes them to sell their cocoons to owners of foreign mills; the fact being that rayahs in Cassaba have taken to cotton-growing and cleaning, and sell their cocoons to native and Levantine silk-winding mills in Smyrna.

Nowadays; or, Courts, Courtiers, Churchmen, Garibaldians, Lawyers and Brigands, at Home and Abroad. By J. Richard Digby Beste, Esq. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Two chatty and fairly pleasant volumes, with nothing particular in them, would be our verdict if we were not afraid for our critical reputation. Mr. Beste, who has written a novel that is too good for his contemporaries, and a book of travels that "can never be out of date any more than Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey' or 'Robinson Crusoe,'" will remind us that there is something very particular in his present work. He himself is in it. The whole book is about himself and his family. Their adventures in Lisbon and Rome, their voyages in P. and O. steamers, and their travels in their own carriage,—their encounter with brigands, their difficulties with lawyers, their interview with Garibaldi, their opinions on things in general,—spread out over 800 pages. Mr. Beste knows how to make the most of every trivial circumstance; or rather he feels that nothing which happens to him can be trivial. We do not wish to remark on the fullness with which he details the fatal illness of two of his daughters, but there are many other passages where we can find no such excuse for his garrulity. His personal importance is kept up by accounts of the way in which the Government, after having accepted him as a Liberal candidate for Southampton, sent down Sir Alexander Cockburn to oppose him, and of his various passages with the English Ministers at Lisbon, Turin and Naples. No doubt he is equally proud of being a Roman Catholic who has detected and exposed Cardinal Wiseman in the act of abetting an attempt to kidnap, and who has incurred the hostility of the Roman authorities by describing Cardinal Antonelli's "lantern cheeks and nut-cracker jaws." He adds a pious wish that the Cardinal would jump out of a third-floor window and break his neck, as that would be a service both to Rome and to religion. Mr. Beste's religious views are probably unique in the Church of which he is a member. But they do not stop here; we may trace them in many other pages. He does not believe in the miraculous liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, and he considers that the Jesuits are not real teachers, but take money under false pretences, and cause the loss of precious years which might have been profitably employed in the work of education. We do not think these sentiments will have much chance of a hearing in the Council.

The chief incident in Mr. Beste's volumes is the seizure of his son by brigands in the neighbourhood of Fiesole. A large ransom was demanded, with a threat that the boy would be shot unless the money was forthcoming. But, as the peasantry at once rose in arms, and carabinieri were put on the track of the brigands, Mr. Beste's son was released almost immediately. Some writers were audacious enough to hint that the whole

story was an invention, and Mr. Beste is indignant at the suggestion. His complaints of the law's delay seem to us better founded than many of his other charges. Yet he was in general a successful litigant. He did not have the brigands brought to justice, it is true, but he triumphed over servants whom he suspected of complicity with them and over extortionate landlords. Indeed, as we should expect in the case of so important a personage, his troubles were more with Governments than with their organs. In Lisbon he was defrauded by the Finance Minister. Entering the Austrian dominions in Italy, he was detained on account of some irregularity in his passport, and had a controversy with a General. In Rome he was snubbed on account of a book he had written, and he had great difficulty in finding out the reason of its prohibition. The head inquisitor for the Index told Mr. Beste at first that he knew nothing about the book, but afterwards explained that no satire was ever allowed to enter Rome, because it was improper for one Christian to laugh at another Christian. If this treatment shook Mr. Beste's faith in the temporal power, he had the satisfaction of seeing that the suspicions of the Austrian custom-house officers were the cause of the liberation of Italy. Eight Roman-Catholic deputy-lieutenants, who were on their way to Rome with their uniforms, were deprived of their swords at the Austrian frontier, and Mr. Beste remarks, "Foolish, suicidal Austrians! Those eight swords, or eight such swords, would have leaped spontaneously from their scabbards to oppose the march of the French and Piedmontese to Solferino and of Garibaldi to Naples. As Gibbon tells us that at one time the fate of the world hung on the lance of an Arab, so the fate of Italy hung on those eight English Catholic swords, by the confiscation of which the Peninsula was lost to Austria." This is cause and effect with a vengeance! Eight deputy lieutenants against the armies of France and Italy! But then Mr. Beste is a deputy lieutenant.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Phæbe's Mother: a Novel. By Louisa Anne Meredith. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Vivia: a Modern Story. By Florence Wilford. (Warne & Co.)

A Hard Life. By Martin Morrell. 2 vols. (Trübner & Co.)

Grif. By B. L. Farjeon. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

The Story of Pauline. By G. C. Clanes. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

'PHÆBE'S MOTHER' is a story of English middle-class life, or, it would be more accurate to say, of that kind of mixture which is found occasionally in a small country town and its neighbourhood between the middle and the upper classes. In thinly populated districts this partial amalgamation occurs, and it is a feature, perhaps not altogether an unimportant feature, of country life at the present day. The farmer and the miller are, of course, in a very inferior position, *primâ facie*, to the "squire" (Gallicè, *seigneur de village*), who presents to the family living, sends his sons to Eton and Oxford, and owns nine tenths of the acreage of the parish. But those who have lived in rural districts know that the strict theoretical division is often

relaxed, to some extent, in practice,—especially in parts of the country where the farmers are prosperous and intelligent, and the old gentry are few in number and not rich. The author does not make this feature of rural life a principal point; but the general course of the narrative shows that she is acquainted with it, and her book thus possesses a value as recording the existence of a state of things which is useful in holding together the different classes of society, and which, in the mutable condition of human affairs, may, perhaps, before long be reckoned among the things of the past. The inner story of 'Phoebe's Mother' is painful, but well worked out. Without telling too much, we may go so far as to inform our readers that it is a record of the misfortunes of a married lady, who, with almost every amiable and excellent quality to recommend her, finds herself condemned to shame at last, in consequence of an early error which was due to the scheming of selfish relations rather than to any premeditated evil intention on her own part. The despair of her husband when he finds that his idol has not always been perfect is well portrayed, and it is this element of homely tragedy that brings out the author's powers to the greatest advantage. We doubt whether she is wise in calling to her aid, when the climax approaches, a presentiment or prognostication, and thus ranging herself among believers in supernatural interference. But if this is a fault, it is by no means a fault without precedent; and apart from this, the book is well conceived, fairly written and interesting, if not very exciting, throughout.

'Vivia' is a genuine lady's novel; and in thus designating it we wish at once to be understood to speak of it with the greatest respect. In short, it is good, pure and true, and it has this additional advantage—that the author contemplates her subject honestly from a woman's point of view. Hence we see various things which men would not be likely to find out for themselves, and which female novelists of the "sensational" order would not be likely to tell them. Gervase More, the hero, is evidently, at the commencement of the story, an insufferably artificial and self-sufficient young fop. But is he therefore condemned by the fair sex? By no means; on the contrary, it is not exaggerating very much to say that he is adored by all that are young and beautiful. We might have been prepared for this; but the author of 'Vivia' tells us something more than this. She shows us how the "languid swell" who thinks to carry all before him may meet his match in an artless girl who has known nothing of fashionable society, and how, cowed and offended by a scornful repulse, so that love seems altogether extinguished for a time, he may come back afterwards in a proper spirit, and win, for a manly lover, the hand and heart that were refused to a simpering puppet. This, in a few words, is the scheme of the story before us; and the author's design, happily conceived, is well executed on the whole, though the narrative appears to us to be rather unnecessarily prolonged; but we can quite imagine that readers of the author's own sex may not consider the story to be too much spun out. The character of Kate Calvert, a charmingly impulsive young married lady, who places implicit reliance on the judgment of her "David" on all important occasions, appears to redeem the author from

the suspicion of wishing to reverse the relative positions of the sexes. Kate is a grown-up child,—a woman who, married or unmarried, could never have taken and held a ground of her own; and we cannot exactly judge what the author really thinks about "woman's rights" until we hear how the more strong-minded Vivia behaves after marriage. In the mean time, we take leave of the future Lady More, thanking the author for a vividly-drawn sketch of a rather narrowly educated but true-hearted and high-spirited English girl.

We cannot imagine how any one could venture to write a novel upon so poor a story as that contained in 'A Hard Life.' There is nothing better in the book than a commonplace love affair between two common-place people. The heroine is the lady who leads the "hard life," and the reader is supposed to pity her miseries, and find interest in their recital. This lady when we first meet with her is a widow, and we are at once informed that her married life had not been a pleasant one, for "Mrs. Darrell was not a woman who could love a man whom she despised, and so from week to week, in spite of all her efforts to the contrary, the breach between the two grew gradually wider. It reached a climax when in the third year of their marriage, and less than a month before the birth of her only child, her husband, in a fit of anger at her opposition to some schemes in which he wanted her assistance, seized her by the arms, and twisting them cruelly behind her back, flung her bruised and sick with suffering on the floor." Mrs. Darrell at last has a change in her luck. Her husband dies. Far from resting content with this piece of good fortune, the unfortunate lady tempts her fate again, and, regardless of her past experience, falls in love with a Mr. Charles Northcote, and is ultimately engaged to him. As may be imagined, this is but the renewal of wretchedness,—some people will say deservedly so. "Charlie" turns out to be a man of a peculiar and, to our mind, disagreeable disposition, and soon after his engagement he becomes so jealous of the love the young widow bears for her child and her dear departed husband, that he comes to the conclusion it will be best to part. He thereupon has an interview with his betrothed, and gives her a piece of his mind. He upbraids her for loving "that child of yours—that ill-mannered, unamiable child of yours, for such it is, and you know it," and lays down as a general proposition "that when a woman is thinking of marrying a second time, a very tender reminiscence of her former husband is by no means pleasant for his successor"; and then, shortly summing up his case, permits or listens to no reply from the defendant, but rushes from the room, and the unfortunate widow never sees him more. In mitigation of the heavy damages for breach of promise which otherwise ought to be awarded the deserted one, did she seek that kind of consolation, the gentleman might certainly plead with effect the general proposition so ably laid down by him above, and if he could prove the fact of the lady having "tender reminiscences" of the kind there mentioned, he would, in our opinion, merit some consideration at the hands of the jury. We should also, as a jury, sympathize with him in his desire to free himself from a lady so silly as to have tender reminiscences

of a husband who had cruelly treated her and whom she so thoroughly despised in his lifetime. Such conduct on her part can only be explained by a desire to aggravate her engaged lover,—a fact fearfully suggestive of "naggings" after marriage, or by a peculiar softness of brain. In either case Mr. Charles Northcote was wise in avoiding the lady. As may be imagined, the tale narrated in these two volumes is not very lively or amusing. The style of the author shows an attempt at sharpness which, to our mind, degenerates too often into coarseness and flippancy. Except in this book we never yet heard, and trust we never may hear, a well-bred and refined lady describing a family as "a sort of happy family in which Mr. Pope plays God Almighty." Again, whatever the author's ideas of religion may be, he has no right to treat the established religion of the great majority of his neighbours with the insolent levity occasionally shown in this book, and his views as to what he is pleased to call "The Athenasian Creed," are neither witty nor profound. As to the way that certain ladies of a peculiar character are treated, the less said the better. But another peculiarity of Mr. Morrell's style is perfectly intolerable. He is continually wearying the reader with small doses of schoolboy French. It is very hard that these early lessons should be inflicted on the public, and we most earnestly hope that if the author writes another novel, he will have by that time completed his education in the department of knowledge alluded to, and that he will then be somewhat less proud of displaying the not over remarkable fact that he knows some French.

'Grif' is a story of Australian life. It is readable—has some good writing in it, and deserves praise. Grif himself is an outcast boy, the son of a distinguished burglar, who by force of the innate goodness of his heart resists the temptations of his position, and dies helping the heroine in her successful attempt to save her husband from a band of ruffians into whose power he has fallen. The boy's character is perhaps somewhat unnatural, but no great objection will be taken to that. It is not our intention to reveal here more of the story. It is sufficient to say, it is rather interesting, and would be more so had greater pains been taken in the latter portion of it, for the end is hurried and unsatisfactory in all respects. By way of faults, we mark the want of originality. Readers of Dickens and Charles Reade will recognize here some striking imitations of the several styles of their favourite authors. Were the imitations perfect we should not complain, but this is not the case.

'The Story of Pauline' is a most unsatisfactory book to review. With every desire to speak favourably of it, it is impossible to do so with any emphasis. The style is in some respects good, and very great care is displayed in the writing, and the whole work shows generally the handling of an intelligent and educated man. What the book lacks is power, interest, and freshness. The story in itself is dull. It is long, devoid of incidents, and finishes tamely. Yet, with all this, there are many indications of a superior writer; and if a more fruitful theme be chosen to work upon, and the author cramps himself less, he will produce a novel that it will be a pleasure to read, and an equal pleasure to review. The present tale would

not be so disappointing if the characters were more sharply defined, and the author had made up his mind at the beginning how the tale was to shape itself to an end. As it is, we are sorry to repeat, the story is not interesting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Memoir of Henry Hoare. By J. B. Sweet. (Rivingtons.)

THE name of Henry Hoare is well known as that of a layman of influence and position, who has taken a prominent part in the Church movements of the last thirty years. Born in 1807, at a time when the members of the "Evangelical Party" were the men of action in the English Church, his early religious sympathies were excited by the followers of that school. He was educated by a private tutor, in company with Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. A friendship was then formed which lasted through life, and the prelate, somewhat happily styled in this work "the Ecclesiastic," but better known to the public by his old title of "the Bishop of Oxford," was often an active helper in Mr. Hoare's schemes, especially in his work on behalf of Convocation. His private tutor at Cambridge (he entered at St. John's College) describes him as indolent—anything but a hard reader (p. 84). This is somewhat remarkable, as his biographer says of him, "Intolerant of sloth and self-indulgence, his days were days of labour, and his mode of life simple" (p. 508). During his college career, the first indications of the "Oxford Movement" were discernible. The sermons of the Rev. Hugh James Rose on the Duties and Commission of the Clergy were symptoms of the tendency in that direction. From his discourses Mr. Hoare experienced impressions which lasted through life (p. 85), and at a later period he read with deep interest the earlier Oxford Tracts (p. 99). These brief references to the narrative indicate the events which produced the greatest impression upon the subject of this memoir, and will enable the reader to form some estimate of the work in which he would most willingly engage. The greater portion of the book is occupied with details concerning the societies with which Mr. Hoare was connected: the circumstances attending the revival of Convocation are given at length, and many petitions to the Queen, Parliament, and both Houses of Convocation, and the opinions of some eminent lawyers as to the powers of convocation are inserted. The "Gorham judgment," and the agitation for an alteration in the Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes—Papal aggression—the Education Question—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Divorce—Lay Co-operation,—all these subjects will be found discussed in this volume. Some of these questions are still undecided, and opposing views find their champions as of old: but enough has been said to describe the character of the memoir, and both those who support and those who oppose a line of policy such as that here depicted, may find information conveyed in an agreeable way. For there is an advantage about this kind of writing. In a professed history, what is here gathered together would be scattered. The mutual connexion of different societies is more easily realized when presented to the reader in connexion with one man, and the unity which is thereby lent to the whole narrative increases the pleasure afforded by its perusal.

Homer—The Odyssey. By the Rev. W. L. Collins. (Blackwood & Sons.)

WE notice in this volume the same merits and the same defects that we noticed in the former one; but the merits have increased and the defects have diminished. We can praise the book highly; still we are sorry that Mr. Collins has adopted what to us seems the untenable hypothesis of one author of both the Iliad and the Odyssey. This is a matter of importance not to critics only, but to the ordinary reader, who cannot, we think, properly understand the Odyssey unless he is shown how greatly even the theologies of the two poems differ.

The Land-War in Ireland. By James Godkin. (Macmillan & Co.)

Irish Land Questions plainly Stated and Answered. By John George McCarthy. (Longmans & Co.)

HERE are two more Irish Land Tenure books, received by us too late to be noticed in our article of last week. Mr. Godkin's is mainly an historical work, and good so far as its history goes, though less good as regards applications of Irish history to present facts. As the former Irish Correspondent of the *Times*, and as the Special Commissioner of the *Irish Times*, Mr. Godkin has got together a good deal of knowledge as to the land-difficulties of Ireland, without having obtained any very clear insight into the way of solving them. However, his accounts of the Slane O'Neil rising, of the Plantation of Ulster, and of the Famine, are spirited and accurate. Mr. McCarthy's is a more valuable book for those who are working up the Irish Land question. His views agree in the main with those of Mr. Campbell, of Mr. O'Connor Morris, and of Mr. Brodick, so far as concerns the extension of Ulster tenant-right to the whole of Ireland; and Mr. McCarthy's illustrations of his proposed method drawn from Lower Canada and Prussia are clearly and thoroughly stated, although his book will not teach much to those who are already well read in the subject. It comes too late.

Ethics of the Irish Land Laws. (Office of the *Carlow Post*, Carlow.)

THIS is a forcible little pamphlet in support of Mr. Mill's schemes for fixity of tenure. The authors are apparently the heads of the Carlow College, and their general contention is, that property in land is different from other property in its nature, because absolute proprietorship involves the notion of the right to expel the occupiers, which cannot, the authors hold, have been conferred upon the landowners by the State, inasmuch as it is a right which the State does not itself possess. So long as it be granted that it is different, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for thinking that it does not much matter why. We will not quarrel with the authors for ascribing to the economists the King of Broddingnag's saying about the blades of grass, but will commend these pamphlets as a fair statement of the case for fixity of tenure.

The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art. By John Timbs. (Lockwood.)

THIS excellent little hand-book to the chief scientific discoveries of the past year fully maintains its reputation. The index is not so complete as it should be, but we have little other fault to find.

"Random Truths in Common Things": Occasional Papers from my Study Chair. (Religious Tract Society.)

THE contents of this volume are miscellaneous. They are the musings of a man of taste and reading, who, if not a clergyman, frequently personates one. In every case they are pervaded by a religious spirit. The author's ideas, though generally just and correct, are overloaded with a mass of verbiage which gives a monotony to his meditations. Had they been more weighty and numerous, it is probable he would not have drawn out the diction so artificially. The book, however, will furnish agreeable reading to a large class who are averse to close thought or study. It is thickly interspersed with poetry culled from various sources. Indeed, the poetry forms too great an element in it. The illustrations are beautifully executed, and the general exterior is attractive.

WE have on our table *The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea and Gennesareth, &c.: a Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt and the Waters of Damascus*, by J. Macgregor, M.A. (Murray),—*Hiatus; the Void in Modern Education, its Cause and Antidote*, by Outis (Macmillan),—*The Volunteers in Belgium*, by Capt. Harris, 80th Lancers, R.V. (Liverpool Printing Company),—*Culture and Faith*, by T. Binney (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Genealogical Handbook of English History*, compiled by J. P. A. Long (Longmans),—*The Lovethian Wages Table* (Cassell). Among New Editions we have

—*Histoire d'un Paysan*, par Erckmann-Chatrin (Paris, Hetzel),—*Imagination and Fancy*, by Leigh Hunt (Smith & Elder),—*The Human Body, its Structure and Functions*, by J. Marshall (Tarrant). Also the following pamphlets: *The Financial Reform Almanack for 1870* (Financial Reform Association),—*The Useful Weather Guide for the first Six Months of 1870*, by E. R. Byrne (Spon),—*Landlord and Tenant: Ireland*, by a Land-Agent (Belfast, Archer),—*The Irish Land Question*, by J. Sanderson (Stanford),—*Ulster Tenant-Right for Ireland*, by R. Russell (Edinburgh, Black),—*A Treatise on the Primary Principles of Sound Education*, by D. Gammon (R. Banks),—*Second Annual Report of the Free Library and Museum Committee of the Borough of Nottingham* (Nottingham, Richards),—*Speech of the Bishop of Peterborough at the Educational Conference held at Leicester, January 27, 1870* (Longmans),—*Report of the Fourth Annual Congress of the International Working Men's Association, held at Basle, in Switzerland*,—and Nos. 1 to 5 of *The Journal of the Gynaecological Society of Boston* (Cazenove).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Biddle's Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, a Layman's View, 5/ Companion to the Services of the Church of England, 2/ Consoling Thoughts in Sickness, edit. by Rev. H. Bailey, 1/6 cl. Ecclesia: Church Problems considered, edit. by R. Reynolds, 14/ Harmony in Religion, by a Roman Catholic Priest, 8s. 16mo. 1/6 Hymns and Meditations, by A. L. W., enlarged edit. 12mo. 2/6 Resting Places, Manual of Christian Doctrine, Duty, &c., 1/6 Ridley's Bible Readings for Family Prayers, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Science and the Gospel, or the Church and the Nations, 3/6 cl. Venn's Some of the Characteristics of Belief, 8vo. 6/6 cl. Williams's Our Lord's Passion, new edit. 12mo. 5/ cl.

Fine Art.

Dürer's (A.) Passion of our Lord, edited by H. Cole, C.B., 12/6

History.

Carlyle's Works, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Vol. 1, 9/ cl. Cooper's Flagellation and the Flagellants, cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl. Evelyn's (John) Memoirs and Diary, edit. by W. Bray, cr. 8vo. 6/ Warton's History of English Poetry, 11th to 17th Century, 10/6

Science.

Besant's Notes on Roulette and Glisettes, 8vo. 3/6 cl. Brown's Capt. T. Popular Natural History of Animals, 3/6 cl. Inman On the Restoration of Health, 8vo. 7/6 cl. Ogle's First Teachings about the Earth, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl. Wormell's Elementary Course of Plane Geometry, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Aguilar's Woman's Friendship, illust. edit., cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Borlase's Australian Tales of Peril and Adventure, 12mo. 2/ cl. Brock's Rev. W. J. Bright Light in the Clouds, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Church's Home Tennysonianism, &c., 12mo. 6/ cl. Herd's Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ Hunt's (Leigh) A Tale for a Chimney Corner, &c., 1/10 cl. London University Calendar, 1870, 12mo. 4/ bds. Ministering Women and the London Poor, by A. V. L., 3/6 Pickering's Forsaking all Others, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl. Scottish Minister The: or, The Eviction, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Scott's Report on Tramways in the Metropolis, 4to. 2/ swd. Sonrel's The Bottom of the Sea, trans. by E. Rich, 12mo. 5/ cl. Wood's (Mrs. H.) George Canterbury's Will, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 Yonge's The Caged Lion, illust. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

LECTURES AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Dublin, Feb. 14, 1870.

MR. RICHEY, author of 'Lectures on Ancient Irish History,' has commenced another series, to form, when completed, a continuation of his former interesting work. The new series begins with the subject of the 'Social and Civil State of Ireland prior to the Reformation.'

It is not a little remarkable, as an index of the change in public opinion produced by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, that while the former course of lectures was delivered to the pupils of the Alexandra College, the present course is to be delivered in the Dining Hall of Trinity College. Hitherto, as a rule, Irish history was neglected or despised in most of our seats of learning; but now, probably for the first time since its foundation, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a Protestant gentleman is allowed by the heads of the University of Dublin to discuss Irish history at one of its most critical periods within the walls of the chief centre of Protestant education in this country. Mr. Richey's present course, which is to consist of ten lectures, is not intended to be a detailed history, but rather a *résumé* or description of the general social and political condition of the country at different periods, illustrated from time to time by particular statements and special events.

The opening lecture was given on the 5th inst., and treated of the following topics: the state of affairs up to the Tudor period,—the character of Henry the Eighth, and his conduct with regard to Irish matters,—the circumstances which first led to the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of Ireland,—a description of the civil position of the country about this time, which was shown to be one of great disorganization. The inhabitants did not form a nation, and had no national bond of union,—the native tribes warred with and preyed on one another; while even the English portion was broken up into different parties: law and order were wholly disregarded,—the annals were filled with accounts of wars, slaughters and pillagings. The lecturer sought to show that the evils of Ireland did not spring from any want of Celtic civilization, and spoke in favourable terms of some of the native chieftains, and censured the conduct of the Geraldines, quoting state papers and royal ordinances in support of all his statements. Having described the weakness and incapacity of such government as then existed in Ireland—a government which only added to the evils of the country, without performing any of the duties of a government—he showed how England was at last led to interfere with vigour and effect; and, announcing that his next lecture would discuss the condition of the country under this altered system, the lecturer concluded amidst cordial applause.

Prof. Mahaffy has commenced a series of lectures 'On Ancient History,' which will form a sequel to his lectures 'On Primitive Civilizations,' published last year. The new work will be the first fruits of the Chair of Ancient History, which has just been founded in the University of Dublin. The opening lecture was given in the Divinity Lecture-Room, T. C. D., on the 9th inst., and was very well attended. The Professor, having adverted to the responsibility of teachers who come before the world as the representatives of a university in any special branch of learning, showed how the tendencies of the age required from universities more popularizing of abstruse knowledge, more exposition of the results attained in special and scattered investigations. He pointed out how vague and inadequate the popular idea of ancient history still is, notwithstanding all the light that had been thrown on the subject in recent times. Though most men with any pretensions to education had heard and read something of hieroglyphics and cuneiform inscriptions, and also had some notion that these had been, to a considerable extent, deciphered, still a few centuries of the annals of two peninsulas in the Mediterranean had, to most minds, obscured the annals of nearly all other nations. Nor was this to be wondered at, considering the brilliancy and importance of the history of those peninsulas, and the absence of any authentic records of the earlier civilizations. Now, however, the conditions of our knowledge were altered, and the older nations no longer formed a dim and shapeless background to Greek and Roman history. This change, the lecturer pointed out, was due to the peculiar spirit of this century,—the spirit of linguistic and antiquarian research, which had exhumed mines of authentic documents, and opened up to the student the sacred books of India and Persia, &c. By these means, the Indo-European nations were proved to be of common origin, with languages, mythologies and religions derived from a common source. Comparative mythology, too, in the hands of such men as Max Müller and others, had rendered good service to ancient history, and thrown much light on the obscure subject of ancient religions. To bring before students in a popular form the results of such researches would be the main object of the lectures from the Chair of Ancient History. The Professor having criticized the views of Niebuhr, Arnold and Grote as to the value of ancient myths and legends, professed himself an adherent rather of Mommsen, Curtius and the modern critical school of Germany, and maintained that myths, legends and popular traditions as to the origin of nations deserve the careful consideration of the historical inquirer, as having, for the most part, a foundation in fact. Mr.

Mahaffy then paid a well-merited tribute to the memory of Dr. Hincks, well known as a successful decipherer of ancient inscriptions, but not so well remembered as having been a Fellow of T. C. D.; expressed regret that a Chair of Ancient History had not existed in the University of Dublin in his time, and concluded by censuring the excessive development of the system of competitive examinations as tending to injure real culture. O.

IRISH LITERATURE.

In spite of political excitement and the acts of violence which have been so shamefully common of late years, it surprises and pleases us to find that there has been an increase of 20 per cent. in the sale of non-political journals in Ireland, while the sale of political journals is the same as it was before. There is also much activity among printers and publishers. The University printers, Messrs. M'Glashan & Gill, are fully employed, and Messrs. Hodges, Foster & Co., the University publishers, announce 'The Memorials of the Life and Character of Lady Osborne,' in 2 vols., edited by her Daughter. Among Lady Osborne's correspondents were Sismondi, Archbishop Whately, Prof. Archer, Buller and Dean Woodward. Letters from them will be found in the book.

Mr. Kelly announces, as we have before mentioned, a translation of Dr. Hergenröther's 'Antijanus,' by Mr. J. B. Robertson,—new editions of 'The Sham Squire' (with additions from the papers of the late Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor),—and of 'Catholic Sermons on Subjects of the Day,'—and a re-issue of Cronnelly's 'Irish Family History.'—Mr. Kennedy, who is an author as well as publisher, announces 'The Fireside and Bardic Stories of Ireland' and 'A Tale of Dublin Thirty Years Since.'—Mr. Ponsonby announces a 'History of the Theatre Royal, Dublin,' and a second series of 'Lectures on Irish History, from the Reformation to the Time of the Plantation,' by Mr. Richey. We have spoken of Mr. Richey's lectures in another part of our columns.—A comparatively new enterprise is that of a new printing company, which began business in 1866, employing only three or four boys. They now employ about three hundred hands, and occupy an area of 22,356 square feet, and produce annually fifteen million sheets of printed matter, exclusive of newspapers. They print, bind and publish; and in binding they have introduced fashions, such as coloured borders, that are common enough in London, but hitherto unknown in Ireland. We have before us a copy of 'The Devout Soldier,' the first work which has been written, printed, bound and illustrated wholly in Ireland and by Irishmen. Among the publications of Messrs. Moffat is one remarkable for its contents; it is called 'Harmony in Religion.' If written, as it purports to be written, by a Roman Catholic priest, it is wonderfully liberal; but, unfortunately, we cannot expect such liberality from the author's ecclesiastical superiors.

We may observe that this printing company has not prospered at the expense of others; the old firms have as much business as ever, and the prosperity of the new firm is caused by the increased demand for literature. Ireland ought to have a large native school of writers: there are abundant materials for authors to work on, as any visitor to the Royal Irish Academy may see.

THE MASSACRE AT RATHLIN.

THE massacre in the island of Rathlin, narrated in the last volumes of Mr. Froude, is likely to leave as deep a stain on the memory of Queen Elizabeth as that of Glencoe has left on the memory of William the Third. The fame of the historian, his reputation for wide and novel research, his harrowing minuteness of the story itself, its innate air of probability, its general coincidence with the popular conception of our policy towards Ireland, will captivate the imagination of all classes. Even those who might suspect that the picture was overcharged,—that such detestable cruelty could not be easily reconciled with the "moderation and forbearance" attributed to Elizabeth by Mr.

Froude in other parts of his work,—will have nothing better than vague and uncertain suspicions to oppose to the general conviction. To add strength to this illusion, Mr. Froude himself writes with the unhesitating air and tone of a man who has no misgivings. It never occurs to him to suppose that there might possibly be some misinterpretation of the facts,—that some casual error might detract from the credibility of his narrative. He has nothing to plead in mitigation; he apparently desires none. The heavy accusation wants neither poetic embellishment nor tragic indignation, so far as he is concerned, to recommend it to his readers.

But it is not merely that the fair fame of Elizabeth and Essex is involved in this charge of inhumanity: the honour of the nation is no less concerned. Mr. Froude brings the story forward, in language that cannot be mistaken, as one of the darkest items in the long roll of our atrocities to Ireland. He tells us how Sorleyboy stood on the mainland, wringing his hands at the sight of the massacre; how, besides the 200 killed in the Castle, "several hundred more, chiefly mothers and their little ones," were dragged from their hiding-places and slaughtered like otters. He tells how Essex wrote an account of this bloody deed to the Queen, describing it "as one of the exploits with which he was most satisfied"; how the Queen, in her reply, bade him inform John Norris "the executioner of his well-designed enterprise, that she would not be unmindful of his services"; and he concludes this tale of wanton bloodshed with the following noticeable words: "Though passed over and unheeded at the time, and lying buried for 300 years, the bloody stain comes back to life again, not in myth and legend, but in the original account of the nobleman by whose command the deed was done; and when the history of England's dealings with Ireland settles at last into its final shape, that hunt among the caves at Rathlin will not be forgotten."

Circumstantial and consistent as the story appears—so consistent and circumstantial as to deceive the judgment of the Edinburgh Reviewer, there are grave reasons, I think, for doubting its correctness. I am surprised that one of these doubts did not immediately occur to the reviewer himself.

The Rathlin is a rocky island rising precipitously from the sea. It is at least six miles distant from the mainland. How, at this distance and in his position, Sorleyboy, who is described as standing on the mainland of the Glynnnes,* could see the destruction of his "pretty ones and their dams" in the rocks and caves at Rathlin,—even supposing that he was standing on the spot nearest to the island,—and that is not certain,—I am at a loss to understand; nor does Mr. Froude attempt to explain. This is the more extraordinary, as he describes the island with the precision of an eyewitness. How could Sorleyboy discern the massacre at that distance? And yet, if he did not see it, how was he even aware of what was going on? Who should carry him the tale? Not the English soldiers, certainly; not the inhabitants of the island, for none of them escaped, according to Mr. Froude.

This brings me to an extraordinary mistake made both by Mr. Froude and his reviewer. Mr. Froude regards this transaction as one of our cruel "dealings with Ireland," for which she will eventually call us to account. His reviewer deprecates the "ring of hatred" contained in these words,—as well he may; but the indignation of the author and the seriousness of his reviewer are equally at fault so far as Ireland is concerned. Sorleyboy (or Mc'Donnell) was not an Irishman, but a Scot. The expedition to Rathlin was directed against the Scotch, and not against the Irish.

* "The Glynnnes" is a long strip of land, opposite Cantire, stretching southward to Carrickfergus. "The Glynnnes, so-called because it is full of rocky and woody dales, is backed with a very steep and boggy mountain, and on the other part with the sea, on which side there are very small creeks between rocks and thickets, where the Scottish galleys do commonly land. . . . The force of this country is uncertain, for they are supplied as need requireth, from Scotland, with what numbers they list to call, by making of fires upon certain steep rocks hanging over the sea."—*Carew Calendar*, II. 438.

A little more attention to the letter addressed by Essex to the Queen would have saved Mr. Froude from this misapprehension, for Essex states more than once that the expedition was directed exclusively against the Scotch. "I thought good," he says, "to lose no opportunity that might serve to the annoying of the Scot, against whom only, I have now to make war." And again: "In the service done against the Scots, in the fastness, and this now done in the Raghlins." When the fort was taken by Norris, the commander, with his company, made large requests; "as their lives, their goods, and to be put into Scotland." These and similar expressions run through the letter, conformably with what Essex had written to the Queen nine days before: "Your peace is universal with all Ulster, saving the Scots."

However barbarous, therefore, the act might be, Ireland and the Irish have no cause for complaint. Quite the reverse. Sorleyboy, who excites Mr. Froude's sympathies, was a Scotch freebooter, living by plunder, and lending his sword either to assist the disaffected Irish, or cut their throats, as best suited his interests. He was hated by English and Irish alike. He had not by right a foot of land in Ireland, and he had occupied the Glynnnes to the prejudice of its native chief. A few days after he massacred thirty English soldiers in cold blood. Within less than a month after these events, in desiring a conference, he told Capt. Maltbey,† "I am now so hard driven, and so uncertain of all my Irish neighbours, as I dare not be far from my crests (followers); for if I be any time absent, T. Lenaghe (O'Neill) is on the one side of me, and all his countrymen and followers gaping for opportunity to spoil me; and Nele M'Bryen Ertaghe is on the other side of me, watching to take the like advantage." Whatever scores the Irish may have to settle with us hereafter, this raid on Sorleyboy and the Rathlins cannot be laid to the account.

To put this matter in a still clearer light, it must be understood that the island of Rathlin lies in the mid-passage between Ireland and the west coast of Scotland. It had long served as a hiding-place for such freebooting Scots as crossed over from their country in the hopes of plunder, or of selling their services to the rebellious Irish chiefs. Defended from the vengeance of their English and Irish enemies by the rapid channel which runs between Rathlin and the mainland, they carried on their depredations with impunity. An ordinary expedition by the English forces into Ulster could not reach them, for the passage was dangerous and the island strongly fortified. A fleet fitted out expressly for the purpose would have been useless, for the Scotch would have anticipated its arrival, and removed themselves, their captives and their plunder into Scotland. In the creeks and caves of Rathlin, forming a natural shelter for the marauder and a storehouse for his ill-gotten wealth, lurked the Scotch pirate and freebooter, watching his opportunity when the full moon and a calm sea would enable him to cross the passage, and rob and murder the defenceless inhabitants of the mainland, carrying off their wives, their children, and their cattle. Even in extinguishing such a nest of hornets, who had never shown mercy or consideration to others, moderation is desirable, if moderation can be had. But men stung with the memory of repeated and aggravated wrongs, committed with impunity, are not always moderate; and though the world cannot approve, it is not strict in condemning this "wild kind of justice."

Now it so happened that when Essex was returning from his expedition into Ulster, where he had succeeded in establishing "universal peace," as he tells the Queen, he was struck with the thought that this would be a good opportunity for "annoying of the Scot." Accordingly, he gave secret orders to Capt. Norris, at that time commanding three frigates at Carrickfergus, to make a descent on the island of Rathlin. On the 20th of July Norris manned a flotilla of small boats, and after encountering variable winds he appeared before Rathlin on the 22nd. His landing was

hotly but ineffectually opposed. After a day or two's hard fighting he attacked and stormed the Castle, "occupied," as Mr. Froude says, though I am at a loss to discover on what authority, "by a score or two of Scots who were in charge of the women." No statement of the kind is to be found in any one of the letters of Essex, to whose correspondence we are exclusively indebted for our knowledge of these transactions. The Scotch Captain was slain. The constable asked a parley. Norris consented to spare "his life only, and his wife's and his child's." The rest must be told in the words of the letter addressed by Essex to the Queen, which will be found at full length in Capt. Devereux's 'Lives of the Earls of Essex' (I. 115, ed. 1855). "The Constable, knowing his estate and safety to be very doubtful, accepted this composition, and came out with all his company. The soldiers, being moved and much stirred by the loss of their fellows that were slain, and desirous of revenge, made request, or rather pressed, to have the killing of them, which they did all, saving the persons to whom life was promised; and a pledge, which was prisoner in the Castle, was also saved, . . . who pretendeth to be a chief of the Glynnnes; which prisoner Sorleyboy held pledge for his father's better obedience unto him. There were slain that came out of the Castle of all sorts 200. And presently news brought me out of Tyrone (Essex was then at Newry) that they be occupied still in killing, and have slain that they have found hidden in caves and in the cliffs of the sea, to the number of 300 or 400 more. They had within the island (probably the produce of their robbery) 300 kine, 3,000 sheep and 100 stud mares, and of beer-corn, upon the ground, there is sufficient to find 200 men for a whole year." He then points out the importance of this service, "as keeping them (the Scotch) out of this your Highness's realm;" and at the close of the letter recommends generally the captains and soldiers serving under him, and of whose readiness he has had proofs "lately in the service done against the Scots in the fastness, and this now done in the Raghlins."

It is to this letter, and to this letter only, in which not a word is said of women or children, that the Queen replied from Dudley Castle on the 12th of August, 1575. Of that reply a minute summary will be found in the Calendar of the Carew Papers, from which Mr. Froude derived the extract he has printed. It is on the authority of this letter that he accuses Elizabeth of applauding the cruelty of Norris and the massacre of the mothers and their little ones in the caves and cliffs of Rathlin.

I am not attempting to defend the cruel licence of an enraged soldiery, or the cold blood of their commander. Mr. Froude is correct in saying that this "massacre was not specially distinguished in the general system of atrocity." The system was unfortunately more general than he intended to imply; for it prevailed everywhere, and not exclusively in Ireland. It was not confined to the reign of the Tudors. Its parallel may be found in many a border raid between England and Scotland. But so far as this letter is concerned I can scarcely think that Mr. Froude is justified in the charges he has brought against the memory of Elizabeth. There might be women and children among the three or four hundred hidden in the caves and in the cliffs of the sea. But Essex does not say so; nor has Mr. Froude any right to assume that the Queen knew that there were; still less has he a right to assert that she was conscious that of these hundreds they were "chiefly mothers and their little ones." To assume the guilt of Elizabeth on such slender evidence as this is mischievous and unjust.

At the same time we must not, out of a desire to exculpate Elizabeth, condemn Mr. Froude until his whole case is before us. On the same day that Essex wrote to the Queen, he wrote also to the Privy Council, briefly stating that he had received letters from Norris, written from the island of Raghlins, "which he hath taken by my direction and possesseth, and hath slain all the people they have found there, which at his first landing made

resistance; the discourse whereof (he says) *I have written in my letters to Her Majesty.*" After his last letter, and certainly at a later moment than the one addressed to the Queen, though on the same day, he wrote, as he was wont, a private letter to his friend Secretary Walsingham:—

"Good Mr. Secretary,—I have written to Her Majesty what is lately fallen out (by my direction) touching the taking of the island of the Raghlins, and have therein desired Her Highness's pleasure to be signified to me touching the keeping or giving over of the same; which I have also referred to be understood of those of the Council that have served in this land, and thereby can give the best advice. I pray you hasten the answer, for that I mind to hold it until I shall have order from thence to the contrary. . . . From the Newry, the last of July, 1575. Your vowed friend, W. ESSEX."

Then follows this postscript:—"I do now understand this day by a spy coming from Sarleyboyes's camp, that upon my late journey made against him, he then put most of his plate, most of his children, and the children of the most part of his gentlemen with him, and their wives, into the Raghlins, with all his pledges, which be all taken and executed, (*as the spy sayeth*), and in all to the number of 600. Sorley then also stood upon the mainland of the Glynnnes, and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to run mad for sorrow, (*as the spy sayeth*), tearing and tormenting himself, and saying that he then lost all that ever he had."

Now, whether this report of the spy was true or exaggerated, as such reports generally were, especially in Ireland and by the Irish,—whether Essex believed it, whether it was ever shown to the Queen,—we have no means of ascertaining. The capture of Rathlin is often alluded to, but this massacre never. It is not mentioned by Sorleyboy himself in any of his subsequent correspondence with the English. And although it is impossible to say how many children a Scotch or Irish chieftain might have in those days, it is quite certain that all Sorleyboy's children were not destroyed, for his sons are mentioned on subsequent occasions as being alive. I have already referred to the improbability of any one being able to see from the Glynnnes, as Sorleyboy is reported to have done, what was going on in the island; and the repetition of the phrase, "*as the spy sayeth*," seems to indicate on the part of Essex a desire that the story should not rest upon his own authority.

Whatever conclusion your readers may draw, the specific charge of cruelty brought against Elizabeth by Mr. Froude rests on conjecture only. He may believe it; but he cannot prove it. The indiscriminate acceptance of a mere rumour, its exaltation to the rank of authentic history by Mr. Froude, his assertions that it came from Essex himself, that it was made by him a matter of self-congratulation, was approved and applauded by Elizabeth, are scarcely defensible. The dead have as great right to claim justice from an historian as the living,—our fathers would have thought greater,—as they are unable to defend themselves. Mr. Froude's genius I admire as much as any man. His services to literature no one is more willing to acknowledge than myself. But justice compels me to protest against this cruel wrong. There are idle lips enough to repeat unfounded and disloyal calumnies against this country for its policy to Ireland, without the countenance and authority of Mr. Froude. J. S. BREWER.

LITERARY NOTES.

HAVE we not here what our neighbours call a *canard*? The *Evening Standard* states, on foreign authority, that Madame Stoltz, who was queen of the Grand Opéra of Paris under M. Léon Pillet's miserable management,—who did her utmost to ruin the theatre subjugated to her caprices,—the lady who tore her handkerchief, in a rage, before the public, when at last her exactions could be endured no longer,—has gone strenuously over into devotion, and, being now the Baroness Kichen-dorff (?) has broken out in a book entitled 'Dictées Spirites,' which she puts forth as "having been

† Maltbey to the Queen, 18th August, 1575, I. S. P.

written under the immediate inspiration of Queen Marie Antoinette!"

It is worth noting, as a curious fact in the history of the Byron scandals, so presumptuously and indelicately stirred up by Mrs. Stowe, that for the publication of the portraits of the "Byron heroines," which included Harlowe's portrait of Margarita Cogni, Lady Byron consented to sit. The engraving from the portrait is to be found there duly installed.

Y. L. Y.

Literary Gossip.

THE title of Mr. Dickens's new serial is to be 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.'

WE hear that General Badeaux, well known as the Chief of the Staff to General Grant, and whose confidential relations with the President were shown by his being sent over with Mr. Motley for a short time, is writing an article on the Relations of America and England, which will appear in the next number of one of the magazines.

A NEW novel, by Mr. W. Black, author of 'In Silk Attire,' will be soon published.

MR. JOHN W. COLE, who died the other day, is best known by his 'Life of Charles Kean,' and his 'Memoirs of British Generals distinguished during the Peninsular War.' Originally in the army, and in the 21st Fusiliers, he was for some time lessee of the Dublin Theatre Royal, where he also distinguished himself as an actor. Subsequently, he became secretary to Mr. Charles Kean, who held him in high esteem. Of late years Mr. Cole confined himself chiefly to magazine writing, and his articles on the Drama in the *Dublin University Magazine* were popular. By his death we lose one of the thoroughly gentlemanlike Irishmen of the old school.

WE have received a letter from Miss Bunbury in regard to our notice of her book. As far as we can understand Miss Bunbury, she began writing before 1821, and we were wrong in attributing to her a book of Travel in England.

THE Rev. J. R. Lumby has undertaken to edit for the Early English Text Society the Anglo-Saxon 'Sermons' of Bishop Lupus. Mr. William Chappell has at press the second Part of the 'Roxburgh Ballads' for the Ballad Society.

CAPT. H. BARBER, Secretary of the East India Association, died on the 6th inst.

M. GASTON PARIS has written a critique on Dr. Hugo Meyer's Essay on the Roland of romance, in which the Doctor endeavours to show that the Frankish legend of 'Roland' is based on the myth of a German god, Hrodo, or Ziu, from whom the Netherlands' "Roydach" (Tuesday) and our own Tuesday are named, and whose "Rhodoland" was shortened into Roland. M. Paris does not accept this theory, though he praises Dr. Meyer's discussion of the god Hrodo, and his treatment of the *Rolandssagen*, or Columns of Roland, which are found in as many as forty or fifty towns of Lower Saxony.

M. JULES SABATIER, the well-known numismatist, has just died at Paris. For many years in Russia, he founded the Numismatic and Archaeological Society of St. Petersburg. He was a great authority, and a careful writer on Byzantine and Crimean coins.

M. GARCIN DE TASSY has issued the first volume of the second edition of his 'History of Hindi and Hindustani Literature.' The book is to be completed in three volumes.

THE remains of Proudhon have been transferred from Passy to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse. No monument has been erected over the grave.

M. A. TOBLER has just published a further portion of the 'Chanson de Geste' of Aubert, from a Vatican MS. He takes up the text at the point where Keller left off, and gives in a small post-octavo volume as much as he was able to copy while he was in the Vatican Library. Half a loaf is better than no bread.

IN M. de Sainte-Beuve's library is a copy of the collected poems of Fontanes. Before he attracted the notice of the First Consul, Fontanes had prepared the edition; but fearing his poems might interfere with the political career he was entering on he suppressed the edition, and few copies seem to have escaped; perhaps M. de Sainte-Beuve's is the only one. Another treasure is a copy of Chateaubriand's 'Essai sur les Révolutions,' with notes and corrections, intended by the author for a second edition, which never appeared.

M. LE PLAY has published a new book under the title of 'L'Organisation du Travail.'

ACCORDING to M. Scherer, in the *Temps*, M. de Sainte-Beuve had noted in his copy of Lamartine at the side of the well-known lines in the *Semaine Sainte*—

Ici viennent mourir les derniers bruits du monde;
Nautonniers sans étoile, abordez, c'est le port!
—that the second verse is by the Duc de Rohan.

A LITTLE work, by M. Vilhelm Thomsen, has been published at Copenhagen, on the influence of the Gothic languages—that is, Old Norse, Old German and Anglo-Saxon, as well as Gothic proper—on the Finnish languages. The author gives a list of fifty pages of Finn and Lapp words side by side with their Teutonic originals.

M. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ has published a pamphlet, 'Le Concile et l'Infaillibilité.'

THE Marquis Cusani has published the fifth volume of his 'Storia de Milano dalle Origini a Nostri Giorni, tratta da Documenti Ufficiali e da Cronache Inedite.'

SIGNOR G. BRION has edited, at Bologna, the treatise on popular rhymes, composed in 1332, by Antonio da Tempo, a Paduan judge.

AT Constantinople, Refik Bey, Chief of the Translation Office in the Foreign Department, has opened a course of lessons in French, for the instruction of the Treasury employees. The *Levant Herald* reports that 180 have already joined, and it is said that henceforth French is to form part of the preliminary examination. It is to be expected that, as is not uncommon with the Turkish politicians, other motives than a simple compliance with Western civilization have their influence.

THE first meeting of the Senate of the new University for the Punjab, at Lahore, was held lately, when many native gentlemen of influence attended. The building for the University at Allahabad for the north-west Provinces is now provided for.

A DISTINGUISHED Indian philanthropist, not unknown in England, Anandashram

Swami, having lately died in Kutch, it is proposed to establish a school in commemoration of him, as a tribute suitable to his character.

SCIENCE

MR. CLIFFORD'S DISCOVERY.

Royal Military Academy, Feb. 9, 1870.

To obtain a direct algebraical proof of the existence of a root of every algebraical equation without going out of the sphere of conceptions proper to the subject, has long been a desideratum among mathematicians. This has been just recently accomplished in a most masterly manner by Mr. W. C. Clifford, Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge. He begins with noticing that when the degree is odd, the proposition flows direct from the principle of Continuity. When the degree is even, the existence of a pair of roots implies and is implied in the existence of two simultaneous equations, whose form is easily obtained; and by the process of dialytic elimination their solution is shown to depend on obtaining the root of a single new equation of a degree higher than that of the first, but not admitting of being successively halved as many times as it was, i.e. so to say, if not odd, at all events less intensely even than before. Proceeding in like manner with this equation as with the original one, and so on as often as may be needed, we must arrive at last at an equation of an odd degree, known therefore to possess a root, and establishing, consequently, the existence of a pair (and indeed, in general, of several pairs) of roots in the original equation. It is impossible to admire overmuch the sagacity and simplicity of this most felicitous method. Lying at the very basis of algebra, it must infallibly and immediately take its place in every better sort of algebraical treatise that may hereafter be published, and make the tour of the civilized world.

Mr. Clifford is the privileged and favourite pupil of Prof. Cayley, at Cambridge; may he be only the second in a long chain of illustrious pupils and teachers in that renowned University! Devonshire expressed her pride and joy on a recent occasion at having given birth to a respectable and eminent tradesman found worthy of filling Whittington's chair. Perhaps this sleeping beauty of the West may find some faint words of encouragement to greet the coming glory of one of her sons destined to cast a new intellectual radiance on her name; for Mr. Clifford is a native of Exeter.

J. J. SYLVESTER.

PENDULUM OBSERVATIONS IN INDIA.

DURING the past year Capt. Edward Basevi has completed six sets of observations in connexion with the great trigonometrical survey of India, with pendulums and apparatus lent for the purpose by the Royal Society. No more observations on the line of the Great Arc are now required; but before sending the pendulums back to England Col. Walker considers it desirable that observations should be taken on the highest accessible tablelands of the Himalayas as well as at various points on the coast line, and at the Calcutta and Madras Observatories. The observations already taken have an important scientific value, inasmuch as they tend to confirm the hypothesis that the density of the strata of the earth's crust under the Himalayan Mountains is less than under the plains at a distance from those mountains. This hypothesis has been put forward by the Astronomer Royal and by Archdeacon Pratt, of Calcutta, whose papers on the subject may be read in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He suggests that "below sea-beds the crust of the earth is as much denser, through a certain depth, as will equal the deficiency of matter caused by the ocean hollow; and beneath mountains the density is as much less, through a certain depth, as will account for the excess of mass in the mountains." If this be true, then, as the observations are carried from the interior towards the coast, they should indicate an

increase in the force of gravity, just as they should indicate a decrease on approaching the mountains. Of course a crucial test would be a few observations on the very bed of the sea; but as this is impossible, the next best thing is a few observations along the coast. We are informed, too, that Capt. Basevi will take observations on the low island of Minikoy, which stands on a coral reef in the ocean 250 miles from the mainland, and travel thence to complete his task on the Himalayas. Should the result confirm the hypothesis above mentioned it will be in the estimation of all who cultivate physical science a most satisfactory termination to his arduous labours.

THE HOMES OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

For some time past there has been a movement among the Scientific Societies that are not housed at Burlington Street to obtain better accommodation. The want has long been felt, but now, from one cause or another, several are under actual pressure, and in danger of being unhoused by the effect of various public improvements. A plan was proposed by Capt. Selwyn, R.N., to the Inventors' Institute for appropriating to such purposes part of the surplus patent-fees, and this is now receiving much support. Capt. Burgess, of the Royal United Service Institution, has taken much interest in the measure; and a meeting of the representatives of Scientific Societies is to be convened to consider the subject. The Statistical Society have also appointed a Committee to co-operate. An independent movement is being promoted by the Society of Arts.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 10.—General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—Lord Napier of Magdala and M. Charles Eugène Delaunay (Foreign Member) were admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'On some remarkable Spectra of Compounds of Zirconia and the Oxides of Uranium,' by Mr. H. C. Sorby.—'On the Mathematical Theory of Stream Lines, especially those with Four Foci and upwards,' by Prof. Rankine; and 'On Linear Differential Equations, No. 2,' by Mr. W. H. L. Russell.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 14.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Rev. T. H. Braim, D.D., Commander N. Osborn, R.N., Messrs. J. E. Dawson, E. Hutchins, J. Irvine, M. H. Lackersteen, M.D., J. Moore, J. N. Robertson, J. Starling, H. Stilwell, M.D., C. Stenning, J. Wilton, M.D. Sir Bartle Frere read a paper 'On the Runn of Cutch and neighbouring Region,' a broad belt of country lying between the Indus on the west and the Arivalli Mountains on the east, and extending from the foot of the Himalaya to the Peninsula of Cutch on the Indian Ocean; in length about 600 miles, in breadth from 100 to 150 miles. Lord Napier of Magdala took part in the discussion which followed.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 11.—Anniversary Meeting.—In consequence of the illness of the President (Admiral Manners), Prof. Adams took the chair.—The Report of the Council on the state of the Society, together with the progress of Astronomy during the past year, was read.—The chairman delivered an address, after which the medal was presented to M. G. Delaunay for his "Théorie de la Lune."—Mr. W. A. Harris was elected a Fellow.—The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and Council for the year ensuing, when W. Lassell, Esq. was elected as President.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 9.—Prof. Huxley, LL.D., President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. Murray and F. W. Rudler, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Fossil Corals (Madreporaria) of the Australian Tertiary Deposits,' by Prof. P. M. Duncan. The author noticed the South Australian Tertiary Deposits, and indicated the general distribution of the fossiliferous beds from which the corals forming the

subject of his communication were derived. These are confined to the region west of Cape Howe, and consist chiefly of limestones covered, and in some cases underlain, by great outflows of basalt. The author gave a list and descriptions of the species (thirty-one in number) of fossil Madreporaria obtained from the beds, and compared the assemblage of corals obtained from the South Australian Tertiaries with those found elsewhere, or living in the existing seas. The species do not belong to reef-building forms, but to such as now occupy the sea-bottom from low springtide mark to the depth where Polyzoa abound. Of these, twenty genera are now represented in the Australian seas; only three of them have species in the Tertiaries, viz., the cosmopolite *Trochocyathus*, *Flabellum* and *Amphihelia*: the fossil species of these are distinct from those now living in the neighbouring sea. Two species, viz., *Flabellum Condeannum*, and *F. distinctum*, are living in the Chinese, Japanese and Red Seas. The author's *Plectrocyathus elongatus* is nearly allied to the Chinese *P. Condeannus*; and a *Deltocyathus* is regarded by the author as only a varietal form of a living West Indian and European Miocene species (*D. italicus*). The author concluded that, at the time of the formation of these deposits, the centre of Australia was occupied by sea, having open water to the north, with reefs in the region of Java, and opening into the Mediterranean and Sahara to the north-west; that India did not form part of a great continent; that the greater part of America was submerged, and the Caribbean sea a coral area; that the bulk of the land was situated in the north and south; and that the upheaval of Australia and New Zealand was nearly synchronous with that of the mountain-chain of the Old World, with the closure of the Panama area and the depression of the areas on either side of America.—'Note on a New and undescribed Wealden Vertebra,' Mr. J. W. Hulke.—The author describes a Wealden vertebra obtained at Brook, Isle of Wight, remarkable for its great size, its extremely light structure, and the extraordinary development of the processes connected with the neural arch.—'Note on the Middle Lias in the North-East of Ireland,' by Mr. R. Tate.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 10.—Augustus W. Franks, Esq. in the chair.—This being an evening for the ballot, no papers were read.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. H. Smith, F. T. Colby, R. W. Edis, J. Kenward, J. T. Micklethwaite, E. Freshfield, F. Brown, W. C. Boulter, A. J. Ellis, and J. Watney, jun.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 10.—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read notices on the chief additions to the Menagerie during January, amongst which was a specimen of the Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*), captured in Cornwall, and presented by A. R. Hunt, Esq.—Letters and papers were read, from Mr. W. H. Hudson, of Buenos Ayres, on the Ornithology of La Plata; from Mr. R. Swinhoe, on a new Deer from China, which Mr. Swinhoe regarded as constituting a new genus of the family Cervidae, distinguished by the large canines and the entire want of horns in both sexes; this deer, common on the islands on the lower part of the river Yangtze-Kiang, near Ching-Kiang, is often brought into the market of that city, but appeared hitherto to have escaped the observation of naturalists; and Mr. Swinhoe proposed to call it *Hydropotes inermis*;—from Mr. G. Gulliver, on the size of the red corpses of the blood of Moschus, Tragulus, Oryctolopus, Aliurus, and some other Mammalia, to which were added some historical notices relating to the same subject;—from Surgeon F. Day, containing the second portion of his paper on the Fishes of Burmah;—by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge on the genus Idiops, belonging to the family Mygalides, in which were included descriptions of three species considered to be new to science;—from Mr. J. Brazier, containing descriptions of three new species of shells from the Australian coast belonging to the genera Voluta and Conus;—by Mr. H. Adams, on a new species of mollusk of the genus Colus, from the L'Agulhas

Bank, Cape of Good Hope, which he proposed to call *Colus ventricosus*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 7.—Alfred R. Wallace, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Wallace returned thanks for his election to the presidency, and nominated as Vice Presidents, Mr. Bates, Major Parry and Mr. Pascoe.—It was announced that the Council offered two prizes of the value of five guineas each for essays of sufficient merit and drawn up from personal observation, 'On the Anatomy or Economy of any Insect or Insects.' The essays to be sent in before the end of November next.—Mr. Bond and Prof. Westwood exhibited several butterflies, the colouration of each of which was partly of the male and partly of the female character.—Mr. Bond (on behalf of Dr. Wallace) cocoons from various parts of the world of *Bombyx Yamamai* and *Antheraea Pernii*.—Mr. Stainton a large box full of *Micro-Lepidoptera*, each specimen separately labelled, to show locality and date of capture.—Mr. Bond some more specimens of *Acridium peregrinum* from Plymouth, and Mr. F. Smith made some observations upon the *Locusta migratoria* of Linné and *L. Christii* of Curtis.—Prof. Westwood exhibited a new form of Cynipidae from the Sula Islands.—Mr. Janson (on behalf of Mr. Crotch) *Philonthus cicatricosus*, *Dyschirius angustatus*, *Hydroporus unistriatus* and *H. minutissimus*, four recent additions to the list of British beetles.—Major Parry *Nicagus obscurus*, a North American species, placed by Leconte among the Scarabeidae, but which it had since been suggested might possibly belong to the Lucanidae.—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Roland Trimen on the habits of some South African species of Paussidae.—The following papers were read: 'A Revised Catalogue of the *Lucanoid Coleoptera*, with remarks on the Nomenclature and Descriptions of New Species' (the concluding part), by Major Parry.—'On the Species of Charaxes described in the 'Reise der Nevada,' with Descriptions of two New Species,' by Mr. A. G. Butler.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 9.—Capt. J. Selwyn, R.N., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Loss of Life and Property at Sea, and Means supposed to be attainable towards the Mitigation of such Loss,' by Mr. J. W. Wood.

Feb. 16.—Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in the chair.—Mr. T. Plummer read a paper 'On Emigration,' proposing the application of 1,125,000*l.* to the settlement of 40,000 families in Canada. Messrs. E. Jenkins, Margetts, Berghel, F. Young, Whalley, M.P., T. Briggs and Torrens, M.P., took part in the discussion.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 10.—Prof. Cayley, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Ramsay was elected a Member, and Mr. E. A. L. B. Smith was proposed for election.—The President gave an account of his paper 'On Quartic Surfaces.'—Mr. Walker communicated a note on his paper 'On Conditions for and Equations of Corresponding Points in Certain Involutions,'—and Mr. Clifford read a 'Note on the Evaporation of Order in Resultants.'—Mr. Perigal presented a copy of his work 'Geometric Maps and contributions to Kinematics.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos. Asiatic, 3.—Two Jâtakas in the Original Pali Text, with Translation, Mr. V. Fausboll; 'Treatment of the Nexus in the Neo-Aryan Languages of India,' Mr. J. Beames.
- Entomological, 7.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.
- Social Science, 8.—Discussion on Mr. Beggs's Paper on Extension of the Contagious Diseases Act.
- United Service Institution, 8½.—'Military Labour,' Capt. C. E. Webber.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Architecture of the Human Body,' Prof. Humphrey.
- Ethnological, 8.—Recent Archaeological Discoveries, Yorkshire, Mr. C. Monkman; 'Natives of Nagas, Philippine Islands,' Dr. Jagor.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'Mhowkee-Mullee Viaduct, Great Indian Peninsular Railway,' Mr. A. R. Terry; 'Description of the Pennair Bridge, Madras Railway,' Mr. E. W. Stoner.
- Wed. Geological, 8.—'Additional Observations on Neocomian Strata of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, &c.,' Mr. J. W. Judd; 'Depositing in Mineral-bearing Strata in South-west of Ireland,' Mr. S. Hyde; 'Fern-Stem from Lower Eocene, Hems Bay, &c.,' Mr. W. Carruthers.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Utilization of Town Sewage,' Mr. W. Hope.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry of Vegetable Products,' Prof. Odling.
- Royal, 8½.
- Antiquaries, 8½.—'Guilds of Wymondham,' Mr. G. A. Cartnew.

Trans. Zoological, 81.—'Classification of the Capitonidae,' Messrs. Marshall; 'White Wagtails of China,' Mr. R. Swinhoe; 'Deer in Society's Menagerie,' Mr. Solator.
FEL. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ordnance Survey of Signal,' Capt. Wilson.
SAY. Royal Institution, 3.—'Science of Religion,' Prof. Max Müller.

Science Gossip.

A PAPER communicated by Mr. Etheridge, 'On Mining at Deep Levels in the South of Ireland,' will be read at the Geological Society on the 23rd inst. The results of recent experience go far to prove that the formations in the South of Ireland are almost identical with the metalliferous strata of Cornwall, and thus refute the accepted theory as to the structure and mineral resources of that district.

DR. ANGUS SMITH has read a paper 'On the Organic Matter in the Air,' before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, with reference to the recent lecture of Prof. Tyndall; and from this paper it appears that Dr. A. Smith has laboured incessantly upon the subject since 1846, and was the first to discover much of what is known on the question.

PROF. W. S. JEVONS lately read, at Manchester, a paper 'On the so-called Molecular Movements of Microscopic Particles.' He is inclined to consider the motion due to electricity, by the close analogy with the circumstances in which electricity is produced by the hydro-electric machine of Armstrong and Faraday.

M. NAUMANN, of Leipzig, has been elected a correspondent in the Mineralogical Section of the Académie des Sciences in the room of Sir R. I. Murchison, elected a Foreign Associate. Nineteen names were sent up by the section, M. Naumann's being the only one in the first rank. He received 27 of the 44 votes, and Prof. Miller, of Cambridge, who was second, had 10 votes.

PROF. BOURLLOT, of Colmar, in Alsace, from a comparison of ancient records of the time of year at which the storms arrived, and similar data, concludes that the climate of his province was milder in the Middle Ages than it is now. At the end of the thirteenth century, the storms used to arrive in the middle or at the beginning of January. They now rarely appear before the beginning of February.

M. LENORMANT read a paper at the Académie des Sciences last week in favour of a theory, based upon philological data, that the horse is of Asiatic and the ass of African origin.

THE last parts of M. Carboni's work on the Zoology of the Mozambique coast have appeared.

A Congress of persons connected with the Production and Manufacture of Wool, will be held at Dijon in May.

SOME trials of a submarine lamp have been made in the Seine. The light is enclosed in a glass cylinder, and is fed from a copper receiver containing oxygen compressed to the extent of ten atmospheres.

AN Anthropological Society is in course of formation at Vienna.

M. J. PEYRITSCH has read before the Academy of Vienna a paper 'On the Morphology of the Umbelliferae.'

MR. ROBERT BROWN, commander of the first Vancouver Exploring Expedition, in a paper 'On the Coal-fields of the North Pacific Coast,' concludes that though there are abundant supplies of tertiary coal on the North Pacific, the only beds fitted for steaming purposes are those of the British possessions. It is to be hoped that these will lead to the prosperity of British Columbia.

THE University of Vienna has decided to open its medical lectures and confer medical diplomas on women.

PROF. HUBNER and Mr. Mohr were met, in December, midway between the Tatin and Inyati, on their way towards the Zambesi River.

ACCORDING to correspondence from Beyrout, M. De Sauley has been compelled to leave Syria and abandon his explorations on account of the indisposition of his family.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.—WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, the 26th inst., the EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE OLD MASTERS, with a Selection from the Works of Charles R. Leslie, R.A., and Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Admission (from 9 A.M. till dusk) One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.
JOHN PRESOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies by the Members is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will SHORTLY CLOSE their FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies by the Members. Open Daily, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GALLERY, 63, Pall Mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five (gas at dusk).—Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS' GALLERY, 9, Conduit Street.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN. Rosa Bonheur: 'St. Hubert's Stag,' by Rosa Bonheur, exhibiting at the above Gallery.—Admission, 1s.

SIR NOEL PATON'S 'MORS JANUA VITE.' This impressive 'Sermon on Canvases,' by Special Command dedicated to the Queen, ON VIEW DAILY, at J. and R. JENNINGS' GALLERY, No. 63, Cheapside.—Admission, 6d.; Ten till Five. Illuminated by Gas.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.

THIS is a better Exhibition than the first, which was made in the most unfit rooms in London, for such this so-called Gallery is, and far superior to that huge gathering of rubbish which was intermediate to the first and the present displays. The reader will observe, if he pleases, that these statements are comparative and of the narrowest application.

What good can accrue by the exhibition, and especially by the creation of 350 illustrations of incompetence, such as we have been invited to examine in this gallery, passes our powers of guessing. It is hardly worth while to classify the score or so of works of merit which we propose to select for comment from the whole of 400 pictures. We take the best works in their order on the walls. Mr. G. Pringle's *Ifrwd Mynyddig* (No. 15) is a prettily-painted Welsh landscape.—Mr. G. H. Boughton's French mannerisms are not unwelcome as illustrations of training; we welcome anything which displays artistic education and power where so little of either is discoverable. On this account *Fading Light* (19) is pleasing. Twilight grows about a person who walks slowly in a hollow road; the light of the sunset fades on a bank. A warm and well-toned sketch.—We select from several cleverly-painted but pretending coast pictures by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, *The Rising Tide* (31), as exemplifying not high merit, but some tact in making pictures, and dexterity in rendering, with much of what may be called "slap-dash" in its manner, a well-observed natural effect.—*Drawing Lots for the Marriage Portion* (29), by G. E. Hicks, is not worth speaking of as a display of pictorial power, but it is so contrived as to tell its story with spirit enough to attract attention. A buxom damsel of Raine's Charity is drawing from a canister a lot which is to decide whether or not she gets a marriage portion. This would be a capital subject in better hands than those of Mr. Hicks, whose painting is chalky, whose drawing is disproportionate, and whose feeling is essentially vulgar.—Mr. Dawson has a sense of the expansiveness of such a subject as *Lancaster* (46) afforded; the painting itself is a little heavy and opaque, with blackish shadows, as if it had been executed in-doors; but the composition is excellent and the sky admirable. On the *Conway* (56) gives the beauty of the subject—we cannot say more—with the exception of a certain heaviness in painting which, in some parts at least, suggests pigment rather too strongly. We may commend *A Moor Scene* (184), by the same painter, as eminently expansive and grave; but, like the other, blackish.—Mr. H. T. Dawson's *On the Tamar, Devonport*, (74) shows shipping treated with strength, brilliancy and solidity; it is a capital and well-studied composition. The ship on our right, the chief object in the picture, is admirably introduced and learnedly drawn, while the sky is good.—Mr. R. P. Richards's *Evening on the Conway* (48) shows the tristest of fancies, dextrously and flimsily painted.

A terribly hard picture is *Hampton Court in the*

Last Century (87), by Mr. T. Davidson,—pensioners and their families at play in the fountain-court; it nevertheless shows much vivacity in design.—Mr. L. Smythe's *Reaper* (92), a stout lass in a cornfield, is crude and painty; but not without felicitous characterization of its kind.—Mr. A. S. Cole's *Garden Scene from Boccaccio* (133) is crude and incomplete, yet, in rendering lounging ladies and gentlemen, aptly luxurious.—*The Gardener's Daughter* (141), by Mr. A. Dixon, is pretty, with all its flimsiness; but too much like a portrait to illustrate the Laureate's poem.—Mr. G. W. Mote's *Redlands Farm* (156) is carefully but opaquely painted; spotty and crude in colour, otherwise admirably like Nature; and, with the exception of a little drawing by Mr. J. T. Diplock (202), the most fairly promising landscape here.—*Tea-Drinking*, (162), a rustic party, is defective in colouring, but full of character: it is by Mr. T. Wade.—The critic is often mocked by the inequality of Mr. F. Smallfield's works: some are excellent, others flimsy and pretending. Of the latter class, *Bridesmaids* (165) shows waste of pictorial power and reckless cleverness.—Mr. J. T. Diplock's *The Old Fishponds, Fairlight* (202)—a green-mantled pool, surrounded by trees in open daylight—is thin and weak in many respects; thus defective, however, only through the painter's timidity: otherwise, its verisimilitude and natural charm are rich rewards of a labour of love.—Several coast-sketches, by Mr. H. Martin, may be illustrated by *On the Lundy, Newlyn, near Penzance* (230), and *Fishing-Boats at Newlyn* (265), both of which show that a little refinement and some severe studies would suffice to complete the education of an original landscape-painter, not of great pretensions, but of considerable merit.

Miss A. Jenkins's *Study of Fruit* (253) is vigorous and broad. Qualities such as these are often found in ladies' works which have still-life for their subjects; also great feeling for composition, and gleams of a precious sense of colour. It must be owned, however, that such fine elements of art rarely obtain in the hands of more ambitious female painters, who devote themselves to pathetic and humorous themes.—We last week noticed a preposterous picture by Mr. Crane, at the Dudley Gallery,—such a one that everybody marvels to find it publicly shown. Another work, which is hardly less outrageously absurd, is here, in *The Three Paths* (287). The redeeming quality of this is observable by those who have patience with the incompetence of the exhibitor, and will overlook some amazingly bad drawing in the figures and draperies of his work, and can note the intense pathos of the face of Mercury, who points the way of life to his companions. If Mr. Crane were sent to an artistic infant-school for a few years, and fought his way on from it, he might turn his pathos and vague sense of colour to not unworthy account. At present, he is in a very bad way—bad enough to be a laughing-stock for those who will not pity his monstrous self-esteem.

Mr. H. Bright's illustrations of *Reynard the Fox* (304), showing how the new King of the Frogs treated his subjects, and so designed as to satirize the French Revolution, is not a picture, but it is rich in humour, character and vivacity. The prettiest and sweetest trifle here is Mr. P. Thomas's *A Few Steps more, Georgy, then Home* (314): a young lady with a child in her arms taking the later steps of a homeward journey. This is a charming morsel of a picture.—Mr. W. Hall's *Moonlight on Ulleswater* (316) has a beautiful sky and an extraordinary fine atmosphere. We shall look elsewhere for more of this painter's landscapes.—*Becton Common* (340), by Mr. J. P. Davis, although defective in having an inexpressive sky, is nicely painted and poetical in its effect.—*Preparing to Start* (390), by Mr. J. Griffiths, Bombay camel-drivers and their beasts, has good and careful drawing in the forms of the latter, but those of the former are stiff, weak and poor.—Among other pictures that we can commend are Mr. Williamson's *Apple and Faded Leaves* (350), Miss Aldridge's *Weariness* (355), Mr. Bayes's *Whirlaw* (353), Miss H. Kempe's *Study of a Swiss Girl* (384), Mr.

Whiteford's *Nest and Rhododendrons* (352), and Mr. L. Tesson's *House in the Jews' Quarter, Algiers* (393).

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THOUGH still moving in accustomed paths of Art, it is evident that, however tardily, the painters whose works appear here are advancing. The defect of the mass of their works is observable in an absence of ideas, i.e. of purposes conceived before the pictures were begun. It is as if the ladies worked without intending to express anything or having anything to express, and above all, in absolute innocence of those technical aims which are at once the mysteries and the rewards of true painters. Consequently, not ten of their pictures here have meaning or technical aim; and when a critic tries to study them, the effect on his mind—accustomed as he is, or should be, to deal with works having more or less of intellectual attainment—is a most unsatisfactory process. There is now, however, a larger proportion of pictures than of yore which are exceptional to this rule of vacancy. A still greater part shows signs of cultivation in the less subtle order of studies,—such, for example, as plain drawing; and especially is it so in respect to the growth of carefulness in the practice of our female artists. These signs are of the healthiest kind.

About a score of works here are worth noticing out of 473 pictures and sculptures; and we take the interesting examples as they present themselves. *Checkmated* (9), by Miss Emily Ryder, is a trifling example, with a pictorial arrangement of the figures of a lady and gentleman, such as is rare in the Exhibition. Although prettily and cleverly treated, it does not tell its story, if it has one to tell.—Mrs. Marrable's *Spring Time* (15)—a glade with lawns and trees—is capably painted, with effective colour and much atmospheric truth.—Miss Julia Pocock's *Wandering Thoughts* (39)—the head of a musing nun, who is anything but an ascetic—is dextrously, academically treated and fairly drawn, except as regards the right eye.—We have often commended Miss M. Rayner's sketches of old churches, houses and the like; we are compelled now, however, to lament that she has become a mere mannerist, and that that peculiar crumbling touch which has long done duty in rendering decayed stones, &c., fails to produce anything but a resemblance to mouldy cheese—see the too effective *Isfield Church* (55) and others here.—Miss Lightfoot painted *Whitby Abbey Church from the South-East* (72), and the still pool at its feet, with taste and tact: she has produced a good picture of a sky.—Mrs. Wither's *Plover and Snipes* (97) shows still-life conscientiously and richly worked; the picture would be better if the artist had considered its chiaroscuro and added breadth to the treatment of the simple elements.—Miss Ellen Partridge's *Slovakische Drahtbinder* (111), two Slavonian craftsmen, shows villainously bad drawing, and seems to have been produced without an aim and without care or self-respect.—A very different example hangs near, in Miss T. Vallance's *Kingfisher among Water Flags* (131): such a bird flitting over a little pool and between sword-like irises. As in nature, the bird speeds like a flash of purple fire; its reflexion on the pool is out of perspective, but the rest of the picture is admirably drawn; noteworthy for sense of the grace of line, and as having an unusual feeling for colour, which last should be cultivated.—*Nydia, the Blind Flower Girl* (196), by A. L., although sentimentally executed, shows facial beauty.—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur contributes a drawing of *St. Hubert's Stag* (214), standing in a forest glade by moonlight, and with a cross of electric-looking fire between its antlers. The work is effective and vigorously drawn, but rather theatrical in sentiment; the cross, oddly enough, is of the Greek, not the Latin, form.

A few oil pictures next claim our attention, the greater number of which are fearfully bad: some among the whole are, nevertheless, commendable. Of the latter let us note Mrs. Benham Hay's *Study of a Head* (252), for the lady's

ambitious picture of 'A Florentine Procession': this head has character and expression, and would deserve full praise if it were more correctly drawn.

—A series of sketches in outline by Miss F. Claxton, styled *Dances, Past and Present* (267), showing figures in various costumes performing diverse dances, are vulgar, but not without spirit.—Other oil pictures come next: among these are Madame Peyrol Bonheur's *Poultry* (371), a sunny and dextrously-worked painting.—Miss A. Thornycroft's *A Prelude* (387), showing a lady with a lute, seated, and preluding on its strings with dextrous fingers, is more like a picture than any other figure-subject here; this eminence is due to the artist's possession of an idea to be expressed ere she set to work. The execution of this painting is flimsy, but marked by satisfactory colouring.—Miss L. Swift's portrait of *Madame Van Loo* (430) is blackish, but has much character.—The clay-like colour of Miss Jekyll's *Roman Cattle* (432)—a large study of two heads—mars its good drawing. Doubtless it was for want of something better to paint that this artist depicted *Thomas, a favourite Cat, in the character of 'Puss in Boots,' carrying a present of rabbits to the King* (470). The creature is humorously made to look severe and dignified, and his action is rendered with spirit, although carelessness in drawing causes Miss Jekyll to fail in putting "Thomas's" feet fairly on the pavement over which he walks. The figure is so flimsily painted as to look as if its own shadow might cut it in halves.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE statement of Mr. Ayrton in the House of Commons to the effect that the present Government had decided to sanction the building of the new Law Courts on the Strand or Carey Street site, was exactly what might be expected from people who were not influenced by crotchets, and is received with new satisfaction by all who have watched with greater amazement than amusement the course of those who have endeavoured to compel the adoption of a Thames-side site, and caused a great loss of time and vast waste of public money. The most unblushing charlatany and the boldest dogmatism were employed to upset the well-considered plan for a vast work, a plan proposed by those whom the Government of the day had directed for the purpose. The second or alternate scheme, when examined by competent persons, fell to pieces, and proved to be not only objectionable when seven acres of London had been cleared of houses, but perhaps the least acceptable which could be devised. The worst conceivable site was that which was by some dilettanti preferred to this on Thames-side; this was the so-called Howard Street site, advocacy of which was so reckless as to merit condemnation. It was so utterly unacceptable as to appear to have been put forward in a wild and desperate way, and with no other object than that of thwarting plans which had been settled by political opponents and forerunners in office.

The history of these proceedings is strange, and deserves to be studied and taken to heart by those who have hesitated to assert that it is a fallacy to expect intelligent control of public works from those who have rarely any knowledge of their subjects, and are often moved by political considerations or caprices. Most matters of this kind have shown the necessity for placing public works in the hands of men who are at once independent of the governments of the day and instructed in Art. It would be well if returns were demanded of the cost of these proposals to change the site of the Courts of Justice, including the loss of interest on the capital expended in clearing the site, the architect's charges for new plans, and other items, with that formidable one—the loss by delay to bring into service the most important public improvement of this time. It has for some time past been, by the profession, believed that new plans were in Mr. Street's hands, such as, in Mr. Ayrton's words, "would suffice for the construction of the Courts within the limits of the site prescribed by the Act of 1865, and with the funds which were then authorized to be expended,—that is to say, without drawing deeply on the public purse beyond

the amount supplied by the Suitors' Fee Fund, &c." We trust the desirability will be considered of squaring the site now in hand, and bringing it so far to a regular form as to admit a symmetrically-planned building without sacrifice of the costly land on which it will stand. A give-and-take arrangement for neighbouring plots, or comparatively trivial purchases in certain directions, seem, when we examine the site, most desirable. Mr. Street is sure to make a design possessing grand outlines, and façades not overloaded by useless sculpture; and we trust that, if not at once, yet soon, as is inevitable, means may be taken to remove, and re-erect elsewhere, St. Clement's Church, so that we may not repeat the blunder of Trafalgar Square in placing before a public building a structure which masks and disfigures it.

Two points in the history of this unfortunate affair deserve to be remembered,—one derived from the assertions of the advocates of the Thames-side site, that their scheme had, before they produced it, never been considered. Our own columns are proof to the contrary. The second point is the laughable part of the business, being the "economical" proposal to get a plan for nothing by erecting for the Courts of Justice Inigo Jones's design for Whitehall Palace!

MR. RUSKIN ON ART.

ON Wednesday last Mr. Ruskin delivered the second of a course of seven lectures on Art, in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. The subject of the lecture was 'The Relation of Art to Religion.'

After reminding his hearers that the object of the Fine Arts is not the amusement of our time of leisure, but the support or the exaltation of human life, he pointed out that the highest end of Art is to lead us to the highest possible truth, and that the Fine Arts form one united system from which none can be removed without injuring the rest. The practical ends at which Art can aim are three in number: 1. To enforce religion. 2. To perfect our ethical state. 3. To do us material service.

Fine Art cannot be subversive of morality, because then it is Fine Art no longer—in losing its morality it loses its fineness. But it may be injurious to religion, for it often has a tendency to inculcate what is false. By Morality, we mean the law of rightness in human conduct; by Religion, we mean the feelings of reverence or dread by which the mind is affected in its conception of spiritual beings.

In considering the relation of Art to Religion there are two things to be guarded against. 1. *Pride of Faith*, which imagines that the Deity can be described by our conceptions, and gives to our own passions the aspect of an angel of light. 2. *Pride of Intellect*, which over-values correct but minute discovery, and centres itself wholly on the material rather than the spiritual; allowing imagination no play, because the necessities of science can account for all the facts which come under our notice. In such a subject, modesty is all-important. We must confess our ignorance, and own that all our thoughts are only degrees of darkness. Again, we must never let our religious feelings influence our judgment of some particular form of Art, nor must we allow Art to strengthen our convictions by giving them a form. We must never use the realistic power of Art in order to convince ourselves.

In considering the relation of Art to Religion there are two questions to be answered.—

1. How far can Art be said to be literally inspired? How far are great artists really under the influence of a supernatural power? Now, the more we examine the phenomena of imagination the more we learn that they are the result of influences, acting under a consistent law, and at the same time, in one sense, under Divine aid, and such influences can be promoted by our own will. They can be dejected by distress and pain. They are always human, and never raise us to be more than men. What is generally supposed to be directly inspired is exactly the result of long labour,

and comes of feelings common to all humanity; not from mental visions and dreams, which may be caused by some limitation or derangement of the mind, but from the power of rational interest and from a collection both of the laws and forms of beauty. The most consistent results proceed from those in whom imagination is subject to deliberate design. The best works of Art do not necessarily proceed from men of strong religious feeling, although they are always the work of good men conscious of their own power. We shall not consider to-day the kindred question how far Art has been ennobled by Religion, but will pass to the other side of our subject.

2. How far has Art in any of its agencies advanced the cause of the creed which it has been employed to represent? Now, Art can influence Religion in two distinct ways. Firstly, by the realization to the eye of our conception of spiritual powers. If Art makes us believe what we should not otherwise believe, it is certainly injurious, because it prevents us from possessing ourselves of an accurate knowledge of the subject, and causes our conception of God to be modified by our undisciplined fancy; but it is only mischievous when it involves a belief in the persons imagined which other evidence does not prove. If it be understood that the form represented is merely imaginary, the result is, on the other hand, beneficial. Thus, in Greek Art, as long as the figure of Apollo merely symbolized some of the powers of nature, or some virtue or faculty of the mind, it was perfectly harmless; it only became mischievous when it was supposed to represent the individual God, for if such a being did not exist, it tended to deceive; if he did exist, it grossly misrepresented his perfections. We see in the later history of Greece the debasing effect of this realistic Art on the national morality.

In Christian Art we find the distinction between what is symbolical and what is realistic more clearly marked than in the Art of Greece. For it either represented virtues and vices, and persons obviously symbolical, such as Faith, Hope and Charity, or it was nominally real, but yet, in truth, to a great extent imaginary, as for instance, in the Madonna of San Sisto, or in Titian's Madonna of the Assumption, in which the poetic element lessened the realistic effect; or it definitely implied and modified the conception of a real person. This realistic Art in its highest forms touches the noblest minds, and tends to invest them with a feverish hue; in its lowest, it appeals to the love of sensation, and of horror, and to the hungry craving for excitement. In this way, Art has often ministered to that idolatry which consists in the worship of some phantasy of our own imagination, while we neglect to reverence what is truly divine.

Secondly, Art has influenced Religion by limiting the Divine Presence to particular localities. This localization is almost entirely the work of Art. It is not enough that some spot should be set apart where certain prayers are to be offered and certain ceremonies performed. In order to fasten on the minds of men the impression that God limits His presence to this particular spot of all the country round, some kind of Architecture is necessary to teach that He is specially there. Now this limitation of the Divine Presence to one spot and not to another is strangely inconsistent with our conviction that all the whole earth is full of His power and His divinity. Even if we suppose that by meeting together in some one place for prayer and praise a kind of sanctity attaches to that place, why should we decorate our churches? Has not God prepared for us in his works a nobler decoration than we can ever attain? Can our blue and red windows vie with the clouds lighted with the lustre of heaven? Can the stones which we pile together exhibit so majestic a mass as those which He heaps together on the mountain side? Can the forms which we carve ever rival the living forms which He fashions? The fact is, that we love our own works better than God's. We are indeed strangely mistaken if we imagine that by carving fonts and pillars we shall obtain pardon for our wanton destruction of those wild beauties of nature

which he has created. We must all be on our guard against any false semblance of reverence if we would cultivate true reverence and true imagination. Reverence is the chief joy and light of life when it has for its object what is really beautiful and great, in whatever form, living or lifeless, it may present itself before us.

Mr. Ruskin will deliver his third Lecture on Wednesday next, 'On the Relation of Art to Morals.'

MR. JAMES HOLLAND.

THIS admirable water-colour painter died on the 12th instant. He was born at Burslem, in September, 1800, of a family which had long been connected with the staple manufacture of that potters' town. His grandfather is said to have been the introducer of "shining-black wares," then much in vogue in America. His grandmother was a painter of flowers in pottery and porcelain. Her example was serviceable to the grandson, who followed it so effectually that at twelve years old he obtained an engagement—a sort of apprenticeship—from Mr. Davenport, of Langport, as a flower-painter on pottery, which engagement lasted seven years. In 1819 Mr. Holland came to London, and continued his practice of painting flowers; and receiving but small payment for his productions, he eked out his means by giving instructions in drawing. Ere long he extended his studies so as to include shipping, architectural subjects, and landscapes. His fields of practice were the lower part of the Thames and in the neighbourhood of his residence at Blackheath. He thus continued for nearly a dozen years, by which time he was established as an artist, with a considerable reputation. His first appearance in a London Exhibition was at Somerset House, where, in 1824, at the Royal Academy, he displayed what was characteristically styled "A Group of Flowers." He was then residing in the Fitzroy Square district, at first in Warren Street, next at 51, London Street. Both of these are now sadly changed places. His second appearance was at the Academy Exhibition of 1825, to which he contributed "Flowers." Other pictures of the like kind, all marked by careful study of nature, succeeded these. Their merits were happily recalled to our knowledge by a flower-picture which was last year at the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Looking at this example of what was done in that art a generation since, was no unprofitable exercise for one's humility: it was an invaluable lesson for the current school. About 1830 he went to France and made some architectural studies; among the subjects of these was the Cathedral of St. Denis. On his return larger subjects came from his hand, including a fine view of London from Blackheath, which was at Somerset House in 1833. In 1835 Mr. Holland first contributed to the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he long remained one of the chief ornaments; this was in the character of an Associate Exhibitor, and as the artist of 'A Study from Nature'—flowers being the subject,—'The Hedge Side,' 'An Old Mill at Blackheath,' 'On the River Tay,' 'Greenwich,' and 'Charing Cross.' We name these works because their titles indicate the scope of our subject's studies. In 1841 he was elected member of the Society of British Artists, a position he retained until 1848. He continued to send pictures to the Royal Academy and to choose the same class of subjects. His reputation grew with his practice and the passing of time. He did not reappear as an Associate Exhibitor with the Society of Painters in Water Colours until a long interval had elapsed, but 1856 saw him again in that position. In 1858 he was elected a Member of the Society.

In this interval his energies had been occupied by numerous private commissions and in supplying the wants of the publishers and compilers of Annuals with "illustrations." This he did in a manner and with results the exquisite delicacy and poetry of which are well known to all who have seen those gems of his pencil. About 1836 he went to Venice, and returned by way of Milan, Geneva, and Paris. He painted the subjects which these journeys sup-

plied. Of these the picture of the interior of the Cathedral of Milan is honourably remembered; also a painting of the Rialto, which was shown at the British Institution and the International Exhibition, 1862. His large picture, which is now in the Hall at Greenwich Hospital, and represents the Hospital itself, was produced about 1836, and was in the Royal Academy of that year. It was painted for Mr. Hollier, and given by his widow to the nation. This Hospital may be described as Holland's favourite subject: he painted it so frequently. In 1839 he was in Portugal, and executed a picture of Lisbon which attracted much attention at the Royal Academy. This work was painted in consequence of a tour undertaken in order to make drawings for the 'Landscape Annual' of 1839; some of these drawings are now at South Kensington. Successive journeys to Holland, Normandy, Wales, Switzerland, Venice and other countries were undertaken in and occupied later years. He was an occasional exhibitor at the British Institution, and more frequently with the Society of British Artists during the period of his membership to that body.

That such a painter as Mr. Holland should not have been elected a member of that Royal Academy which is popularly supposed to comprise the most worthy in the profession was a mystery to all who were not well informed. That the Academy should have been content with such landscape-painters as those whom it recently lost in the persons of Mr. Creswick and Mr. Witherington, when Mr. Linnell offered himself for thirty-one years and Mr. Holland was at hand, is another wonder.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART IN ROME.

Rome, Feb. 1, 1870.

A WEEK or two ago I was told that a Roman artist, name *incognito*—and this was part of the mystery,—was painting a Madonna for the Queen of England, to be placed in Her Majesty's private chapel, and the inference was, with a smile, that our Queen was inclining towards the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church. "Nonsense!" I said; "but where is the picture? does it exist? is it to be seen?"—"Yes; I am to have a private view, and if you like to accompany me we will inspect it together." Last week, before going down to the Council, I went to the studio of Signor Consomi, for such was the name of the artist, and there I saw, what?—a large painting of the Crucifixion of Our Saviour. "But where is the Madonna?" I asked. "Why there, in the corner," replied my Roman friend; "don't you see her?"—I may tell you that this painting, so well executed by Signor Consomi, is one which might even decorate Exeter Hall during the May meetings. It is one of ten which have been ordered for the mausoleum erected at Frogmore to the memory of Prince Albert. Nine have already been sent off, and, as I am informed, placed there. They are the four Evangelists; the three Virtues, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude; and two large pictures of the same size as that of the Crucifixion, representing the Nativity and the Resurrection. The only remaining one will be completed by the summer, and it represents, as I have already said, the Crucifixion. Its proportions are 12½ feet by 9½, and it contains twenty-four figures. The commission was given to Signor Consomi by Mr. Gruner, who, I believe, has the direction of the mausoleum of the Prince.

Signor Consomi is engaged in painting in fresco one of the galleries of the Vatican, of which I shall have to speak after my promised visit to it together with him. In his studio I noticed a large painting representing Adrian II. giving permission to St. Cyril to say mass in the Slavonic language.

A paper, from the pen of Cavaliere Visconti, on the subject of the Baths of Caracalla, was read, some time ago, at the rooms of the British Archaeological Society of Rome. By means of a plan, the uses of the various parts of this vast and ruined edifice were explained,—the Caldarium, and the Refrigeratory, &c. The mosaics which once adorned the spacious Baths of Caracalla are now in the Lateran Museum. On the following day an excursion was made to the

Baths, and the general features of the lecture were illustrated by local examination. A large platform had to be built as the ground plan of the Baths, and a number of villas seem to have been covered up in a somewhat uncereemonious manner. One of these villas has lately been laid open, and, apparently, it must have been a magnificent house, with mosaic pavements and marble columns. Many portions of the building are as perfect as they were on the day on which the soil was thrown upon them. On the occasion of the lecture one of the Fathers of the Maronite Convent spoke, and said that they had just commenced what is called, or rather misnamed, a Turkish bath in their convent in Rome. Baths are common to every village in the East, and the Maronite Fathers, who have been accustomed to the use of them in their own country, are not to be deprived of what is both a luxury and a necessity of life. Mr. Urquhart, who is at present in Rome, attended the lecture, and gave an explanation of the bath, urging its great benefit to health.

I have this week been permitted by special favour to visit the cloister of the Certosa Monastery, in the body of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian. As you have been informed, a temporary building has been erected here for the exhibition of works of Christian Art, which have been suggested by the Roman Catholic religion; and not only artists but all persons who are in possession of such objects have been invited to send them in, certainly before the 15th of February, when the Exhibition opens. The invitation has been very generally responded to, and already, I was told on Tuesday last, a sufficient quantity of articles had been sent in to fill the spacious rooms. It is to be regretted, however, that the Italian Government, through the Ministry of Public Instruction, has endeavoured to check Italian subjects from contributing. With this view a circular has been sent to the directors of all public institutions connected with Art, begging to know if any applications had been made to them, and inquiring what was the public sentiment on the subject.

Enough, however, has been collected to make a brilliant display, as I shall have to explain more in detail after the opening. At present, ladies are excluded, so before the day arrives the Pope, by a special Bull, will allow the daughters of Eve to enter the ground which has been consecrated to the service of the pious Fathers of Certosa. The building is a polygon erected in a square, with sixteen rooms which are necessarily so many trapeziums. Unartistic it is called by professional men, but the ordinary spectator looks only on the general effect. The cloisters, painted and decorated, run round this building, which has a glass roof, thus admitting abundance of light, and in the centre of this circle of irregular shaped rooms is the open court or garden where flourish the celebrated yew-trees planted by Michael Angelo Buonarroti. You will understand, therefore, that the whole space dedicated to the Exhibition is divided into three compartments—first, the Cloister, secondly, the Great Chamber itself or series of chambers, and, lastly, that part of the court or garden which has been left open and uncovered. At the end or bottom of each chamber is a window commanding a view of the yew-trees, and the effect is remarkable, for I found myself wandering several times round the circle without being able to determine at what point I entered. You may judge of the large proportion of ground set aside for the devotion of the Friars when I tell you that each chamber measures in length 20 metres, or 70 feet, calculating the metre at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 11 metres or 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. The whole space thus appropriated for the new building measures 1120 feet by 616 feet.

The rooms are, however, cut in half as it were by a passage, by means of which the public will circulate. From the open air into the Cloister there is only one opening, and one only for egress; from the Cloister into the Exhibition-rooms there are four entrances by four or five steps, and from the rooms there are four openings or doors by which visitors will ascend into the open courts, and, it is to be

hoped, they will abstain from pulling off branches from the yew-trees. Two opposite corners of the vast square in which this polygonal building has been erected are reserved for *cafés* and *trattorie*, where hungry visitors can refresh themselves. The general effect, as I have already said, is very pleasing, but it has been much criticized, and some artists consider the plan of Cav. Fontana, which was rejected, to be superior to that of Count Vespignani, who was the architect also of the unfortunate Council Hall. According to Fontana's plan there would have been no mixture of forms, as of polygons with squares; there would have been twelve large rooms, with a perfectly distinct portico carried round on the outside of them, communicating with the open court or garden. I must content myself, however, with this brief notice of the artistic differences of the two plans, and say that, as an unprofessional observer, I was extremely pleased with the general effect of the present building. They were beginning to stretch and frame some paintings which had been received from France last Tuesday; and an artist by whom I was accompanied told me he had been offered every facility, and had been permitted to choose the place for his pictures.

Works in marble, it is understood, will be ranged round the Cloister, and articles of a less ponderous character inside the building. The French have secured a great proportion of the space, for though the Romans must be rich in works of Art, the absence of Italy will deprive the exhibition of much that would have delighted the numerous visitors who are expected to attend. As I have already mentioned, under the direction of the Pontifical Government some excavations have been made lately in the Forum, not far from the Basilica of Constantine. The object, however, was to form a conduit. Some blocks of marble were discovered; and I observed some ruined walls the other day far below the surface on which one walks now. Thus generation on generation of buildings are piled upon one another. The "Correspondance de Rome" just arrived enables me to say that the French are the principal contributors to the Exhibition, they having already sent 150 large packages. Lyons sends a large quantity of silks and works in gold. Glass manufacture will be represented by M. Maréchal, of Metz, and M. Dideron, of Paris. At the last moment, two others are telegraphing for space. Two Catalogues will shortly appear, one in French, the other in Italian. Thursday will be a private day, when admission-tickets will be issued at five francs each—on other days for one franc, except Sundays, when fifty centimes only will be demanded.

I must not conclude my letter without speaking of the intense cold which prevails and has prevailed in Rome for the last ten days. H. W.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. LEIGHTON is recovering satisfactorily from illness; it is, however, by no means certain that his picture which we recently described will be ready for the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition.

THE reply of the First Commissioner of Public Works to a question respecting the building for the National Gallery has not enlarged our knowledge of the subject. By inspecting last year's Estimates for Civil Services, one might have seen, what he tells us, that probably the whole of the land behind the present structure would be purchased during the current financial year; also, that the Government had not been able to consider fully what steps were to be taken for the purpose of erecting the new building. Some persons will ask, does this threaten or only delay the execution of Mr. E. M. Barry's design for the National Gallery?

THE Hanging Committee of the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition will be composed of Messrs. Hook, Elmore, and Sant; the last being, according to the rule, the latest elected member of the Academy. The Selecting Committee will comprise those who were Hangers of last year's

Exhibition, i. e. Messrs. Watts, Leighton, and Hart.

THE elaborate and learned Catalogue of Musical Instruments in the South Kensington Museum, which has been compiled by Herr Carl Engel for the Art-Department, will be published shortly. The collection of instruments which this work illustrates is probably the finest in existence.

MR. F. MADDOX BROWN has nearly completed a picture representing the finding of the wrecked Don Juan by Haidee and her attendant. The hero, half-naked, as he was cast on the narrow beach of Lambro's Isle, lies supine and in the sleep of exhaustion. The maid kneels over his body and watches his face. Haidee hurries towards them on the rocky coast path, her robes waving as she comes. Rocks and cavern-mouths, with herbage on the summits, form the background, and are seen in a flush of rosy light, which fills the dewy air of dawn, and is reflected brightly from the surface of the sea.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, what will be news to many who are interested in the Thames Embankment, north side, that of eleven acres taken from the river below high-water mark, the Crown had retained half, but received no compensation for the remainder.

THE second volume of the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art, which has been compiled for the Art Department and edited by Mr. J. H. Pollen, will be issued in May next, and complete the work.

THE medals and other prizes were distributed, on Tuesday last, by the Prince of Teck to the male and female students at South Kensington (Art Department).

At a meeting of Royal Scottish Academicians, held on Thursday last week, in Edinburgh, Messrs. W. McTaggart and J. D. Peddie were elected Academicians.

VISCOUNT H. DELABORDE has published 'Ingres, sa Vie, ses Travaux, sa Doctrine': it contains letters of the painter. M. Paul de Saint-Victor has been appointed "Inspecteur des Beaux-Arts." M. A. Sauzay is dead, and M. le Comte Clément de Rio has been named Conservateur-Adjoint at the Louvre in his place.

MUSIC

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—JEPHTHA.—St. James's Hall, WEDNESDAY, February 25.—Handel's JEPHTHA, with additional accompaniments, by Arthur S. Sullivan, Miss Banks, Madame E. Cole, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss M. Severn, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lander, Band and Chorus of 350 performers. Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony and Area (unreserved and reserved), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; admission, 1s.—At Novello's, 1, Berners Street, and 35, Poultry; the principal Musicians; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is little to be said of the Sacred Harmonic Society's Concert yesterday week; and that little is not wholly praise. The works performed—"Stabat Mater" and "Lobgesang"—being quite familiar, ponderous effects from the huge orchestra were beforehand certain. But music is not all overwhelming noise; and we could have spared much of the shouting and drumming for the sake of a little more refinement. There was abundant room to improve the symphonic parts of the 'Lobgesang,' which were played with more force than polish. At this, however, we do not wonder, if it be true that the band had no rehearsal. Sir Michael Costa's orchestra may be, and is, a very fine orchestra; and Sir Michael Costa himself may be, and is, a very fine conductor; but they have not yet improved away the necessity for preparing their work. The soloists at this concert were Madame Shar-ington, Miss Sophia Vinta, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Signor Foli. Each sang familiar music in a familiar manner.

The chief feature at Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was Spohr's 'Historical' Symphony, a work written in 1839, and since only twice performed in England; the second occasion being twenty-two years ago, and we have a right to infer from this that it took very little hold upon the musical public. Such a conclusion slight

acquaintance with the Symphony by no means explains. At first it appears to have all the elements of popularity. Written to show the peculiar musical styles of four different periods, it combines novelty of plan with variety of interest. Closer inspection, however, shows clearly enough that the work is essentially a failure. Moreover, anybody acquainted with Spohr could have anticipated no other result. The German composer setting up as a musical historian is another proof of the readiness with which we misunderstand our powers. He had as little sympathy with the music of any other age than his own, or with the music of any other man than himself, as can well be conceived. Nor was this all. A composer may so far resemble Spohr, and yet possess such varied gifts as make up for lack of sympathy. He may, so to speak, be a cosmopolitan in his attainments without travelling, or caring to travel, beyond the limits of his parish. Spohr was not such a man. His music is intensely parochial. Minute in his details, limited in result (though sometimes embracing the whole world in design), and never free from the idiosyncrasms of him who is content to be intellectually self-supporting, he affords a notable illustration of high art in little. Yet Spohr complacently set about the imitation of Handel and Bach, of Haydn and Mozart, of Beethoven and of Auber. He "made formal studies" for the first period, he tells us; and it is easy to imagine him working hard—very hard—at the concertos of Handel and the fugues of Bach. The result was inevitable, from the nature of the man. Spohr caught the more obvious outward forms of the music he desired to imitate; but its spirit evaded him, and hence his "Historical" Symphony presents the oddest possible mixture. It is Macbeth in full-bottomed wig and ruffles over again. "The voice is the voice of Isaac, but the hands are the hands of Esau." Spohr is never disguised sufficiently to make even a willing and lively imagination suppose him absent. He crops up amid the formal phrases of the old masters. The melodies of Mozart are clothed in the well-known Spohr spangles: the imitation of Beethoven is such an utter failure that it sounds like Spohr demented; while that of the French composers shows how unable the German master was to get out of himself, even in a downward direction. It was very curious to note all this on Saturday last; and for the opportunity of doing so we were grateful. Decidedly the work ought to be heard once in twenty years, for the reason assigned by Voltaire for the shooting of Admiral Byng. With the Symphony were given the Overture to 'Idomeneo,' and that to 'Alfonso und Estrella.' In addition, Mr. Carrodus admirably played the first movement of Beethoven's violin Concerto. Mdle. Carola and Signor Foli, the vocalists, were more than usually happy in choosing their songs.

Madame Schumann was announced to appear at last Monday's Popular Concert, but the storm prevented her crossing the Channel; and Miss Agnes Zimmermann took the vacant place without—a fact to be noted—making any alterations in the programme. Miss Zimmermann played the Sonata Op. 101 of Beethoven so as hardly to justify her intrepidity. But the work is open to various readings; so that, though the artist failed to satisfy us, she may have been right from the point of view taken by herself and others. In Schumann's Quintet (Op. 44) Miss Zimmermann was quite satisfactory, and played like a mistress of her art and of her instrument. The first Quartet was Mendelssohn's, in *c* flat—a work which will always be popular, in the strictest sense of that often misused word, for its delicious canzonetta, "one of those pieces in which the individuality of Mendelssohn was earliest manifested." The movement was encored on Monday with such noisy determination that Herr Joachim had to give way. Haydn's Quartet in *F* major (Op. 77) richly rewarded those who stayed to hear it; and was none the less enjoyed because coming after Schumann's music. By-the-by, what is Mr. Chappell's reason for making Haydn play his audience out? Surely the good old master sometimes deserves greater honour, to say nothing of the fact that at a

"popular" concert it would pay to give it him. The vocalist was Miss Clara Doria, who won an encore for Schubert's 'Wohin,' and was re-called after 'Deh per questo' ('Clemenza di Tito'). Miss Doria earned these compliments by superior singing.

We are glad to note that concerts on the Monday Popular model are not confined to St. James's Hall. The first of a series of "Musical Evenings" took place in St. George's Hall on the 8th instant, under the direction of Mr. Henry Holmes. Chamber music, interpreted by competent artists, formed the staple of the programme. There are also "Monthly Popular Concerts," at the Angell Town Institution, Brixton, directed by Mr. Ridley Prentice. In this case vocal music holds a more prominent position. Each programme, however, contains three or four classical chamber works. To these and all other like schemes every lover of art must wish success.

Musical Gossip.

EVERY good thing, after its kind, has its reward. The little musical farce of 'Box and Cox,' by Messrs. Burnand and A. S. Sullivan, is "running" at the Gallery of Illustration, and will run so long as people last who care for neat dialogue, odd fun, and very pretty music.

LONDON is threatened with an invasion of French opera. According to *L'Europe Artiste*, M. Félix comes with the Schneider repertory; M. Moreau Sainti with 'Les Turcs'; M. Bertrand with 'Les Brigands,' and, perhaps, M. Morin with 'La Princesse de Trébizonde.' Our contemporary hints that, putting these to 'Chilpéric' and 'Le Petit Faust,' if London be not content it is ungrateful. London, we fancy, would be content with less; and there is ground for apprehension that of so many visitors some will fare badly.

In view of a proposition to use the Théâtre Lyrique for the production of new works by French composers, the editors of *Le Télégraphe* took steps to find out how many such works were actually completed or in progress. They now publish eleven letters from as many different musicians; and we learn that M. Gounod, who has finished his music to Legouvé's 'Les Deux Reines de France,' is now engaged upon 'Polyeucte'; that M. Ambroise Thomas has absolutely nothing in hand but 'Françoise de Rimini'; that M. Victor Massé has been working at 'Paul et Virginie' for two years; that M. Reyer is busy upon 'Sigurd,' a five-act opera; that M. Bazin has finished 'La Belle au Bois Dormant,' a comic opera in three acts, and also 'Mascarille,' a similar work; that M. Bizet can show three operas, 'Calendal,' 'Clarissa Harlowe,' and 'Rama'; that M. Cohen is working at 'Dea,' *sans relâche*; and that M. Samuel David's portfolio bulges with a grand opera, 'Giuda Maccabeo,' and two comic operas, 'La Gageure' and 'Les Chevaliers du Poignard,'—not to mention four one-act pieces. There is a repertory for the Lyrique, which now wants only a subvention large enough to make it independent of an audience.

It is stated that M. Perrin has had a strong intimation from the Department of Fine Arts that a more varied repertory would be agreeable to the public. What if, instead of remonstrating the Department withdrew M. Perrin's subvention, and so made the public his masters?

HONOURS are falling thick upon M. Strauss, of *bal de l'opéra* fame. His orchestra has just presented him with a cross of honour in diamonds.

THE Dantan collection of autograph letters by famous composers and singers has just been added to the treasures of the Bibliothèque Impériale. A list is promised by the *Gazette Musicale*.

La France Musicale states that "Le ténor Anglais Hoeler" will probably be engaged at the Italians. Can Mr. Tom Hohler be meant?

Le Ménestrel is our authority for the following: Mdle. Nilsson and M. Faure are rehearsing the Italian version of 'Mignon' for performance at Drury Lane, with M. Peruzzi. Mdle. Fioretti will

dance in the ballet of 'Mignon,' and the opera will be brought out under the supervision of M. Thomas himself. M. Peruzzi has also Mdle. Reboux in training for her London engagement.

A WRITER in *Le Figaro* directs the attention of grumbling *entrepreneurs* to some ordinances of the good old times. In 1609 it was commanded that five sous be paid for admission to the pit, and ten sous to the galleries, not more. On the other hand, laws of 1673 and 1685 directed that only two voices and six instruments should be used; and that payment should be exacted from everybody who entered, not excepting the officers of the king's household.

At the close of his present engagement M. Achard will leave the Opéra Comique for the Brussels Théâtre de la Monnaie; he has signed an engagement for three years.

THE Italian journals are ecstatic over a Mdle. Albani who is now singing at Messina. But the ecstasy of Italian journals in such matters goes for little.

SIGNOR APOLLONI, whose name is beginning to circulate in Italy, has just finished a new opera, 'Gustavo Vasa.'

THE unpublished works by Rossini, performed last week at a concert in aid of the Société Italienne de Bienfaisance, were four in number, two for piano solo—'Un Rien' and a 'Valse de Boudoir,'—one tenor air—'Il Fanciullo Smarrito,'—and an air for soprano, 'La Tirana alla Spagnuola.' As to their merits the French critics say nothing.

HERR RICHARD WAGNER again appears as a pamphleteer. He has published at Munich 'La Conduite d'un Orchestre,' and the result is a great stir among the German conductors, who, it is to be hoped, will prove more forgiving than his mortal enemies the Jews.

We learn that six small pieces written by Haydn during his stay at the Ochsenhausen Convent have been handed over to a Munich firm for publication. They are settings of French proverbs.

MDLE. MURJAHN, whose grace and skill as a singer have been commemorated in a former number of the *Athenæum*, and who, we are assured, has made real progress since we heard her, has been singing at Frankfurt.

A. W. BERLIJN, a Dutch composer and conductor of some eminence, died lately at Amsterdam.

'DINORAH' is reported to have failed at the Milan Scala, owing to an organized opposition.

Le Ménestrel says it is rumoured that Signor Mario has accepted the post of *Régisseur Général* at the St. Petersburg Opera for three years. The story is, probably, untrue, and, if so, assuredly unkind.

M. MONINSKO's opera, 'Le Paria,' has been represented with success at Warsaw.

THE gold medal of merit, presented to Madame Patti by the Czar, bears his likeness surrounded by diamonds, and is valued at 10,000 francs. Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, and Bosio were honoured in like manner.

SIGNOR CAMPANA's opera, 'Esmeralda,' with Mdle. Patti for its heroine, has been produced, it is said with enormous success, at St. Petersburg. Mr. Gye, we read, has secured it for Covent Garden.

THE *Jornal da Tarde*, a Brazilian paper, announced the death of M. Gottschalk in terms which would not have disgraced the native country of "spread-eagleism." It said—"The great artist is dead. . . One more Levite for the temple of Immortality; one more star to shine in the firmament of the elect of God. Still are sounding in our ears the echoing harmonies of that final concert, last song of the dying swan, solemn and majestic as the sound of his own fame. Son of that giant country which will yet dictate laws to the world, Gottschalk was a universal celebrity." Surely another "son of that giant country" had to do with these resounding sentences.

Le Télégraphe purports to have the latest news from New York about the fête in honour of Beethoven's birth. It says the building to be erected will cost 400,000 dollars, the chorus will number 4,000, the orchestra 1,100, besides a monster organ. "Gle" (Ole?) Bull is to take part,—on a monster violin probably; and F. Brisvow (Bristow?) has consented to write an overture worthy the occasion.

DRAMA

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

'PHILOMEL,' the new drama by Mr. H. T. Craven, produced on Saturday at the Globe Theatre, has little in common with the earlier works of the author. A measure of freshness in the dialogue and a vein of grotesque and extravagant humour recall 'Milky White' and 'The Chimney Corner.' In other respects the piece belongs to the lowest form of melo-drama. The characters are unnatural and the incidents preposterous. It is difficult indeed to believe that it is written with serious purpose, and is not intended to bring ridicule upon the class of compositions to which it belongs. In the general arrangement of incidents it suggests recollections of half-a-dozen previous pieces of the same school as 'The Hidden Hand' and 'The Isle of St. Tropez.' Its climax, however, as will be seen from the following account, is unlike anything in fiction. The villain of the story enters on the stage with the purpose of murdering a man by whom his schemes have been thwarted. A third individual appears, and the accomplishment of the deed is prevented. Resolved not to baulk his bloodthirsty intentions, the would-be murderer transfers his ministrations to the new comer, whom he endeavours to hurl over an adjacent cliff. In this attempt he would probably succeed but for the advent of a fourth personage, who, on the release and flight of the former captive, finds himself most unexpectedly the subject of an attempt at murder. Number five entering, releases in turn his predecessor, and is himself seized upon. The last attempt is successful. Number five goes over the cliff, carrying with him, however, the man in whom homicidal instincts were so powerfully, if irregularly, developed. The method of the death of these men is scarcely less ludicrous than the sequence of attempts at murder previously described. One of the characters, conscious he is falling, holds grimly to the other; the second in like peril seizes upon a third man who stands by. The third then seizes upon a tree. For a while this position is maintained. But the coat of the third man gives way, and the two combatants fall over the cliff, one bearing in his hand a portion of the mutilated and untrustworthy garment. It can scarcely be surprising that this scene, though most serious in intention, provoked roars of laughter. The main interest of the story gives rise to one powerful situation. A young physician discovers that the woman he loves is, for a pecuniary consideration, doomed by his father to a death by poison. The struggle between filial duty and moral loathing, between abhorrence of the crime and desire to screen the criminal, is well conceived and depicted, and the scene in which the poisoner is detected at his work is impressive. Little else in the piece calls for praise. Characters and motives are commonplace, and actions, as a rule, are extravagant. On the whole, 'Philomel' was well played. In the heroine, dying from the effects of slow poisoning, Miss Foote had a part resembling more than one in which she has recently appeared. Her acting had the pathos and intelligence it seldom lacks. Mr. Neville was good as a young physician; Mr. Clarke gave a clever and artistic representation of a Jew of a rather unconventional order; Mr. Parselle and Mr. E. F. Edgar represented two types of villany, different, but equally preposterous in development. Miss Amy Fawcett played a small part with some piquancy. Every manifestation of complete success attended the first performance, but the drama does not appear to contain the elements of prolonged popularity.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

DURING the past week the performances at Drury Lane have commenced with the 'William Tell' of Sheridan Knowles. To afford room for the representation of the pantomime, such vigorous compression has, however, been exercised upon the drama that those most familiar with it in its original form might now have difficulty in recognizing it. Five acts are compressed into three, the preliminary scenes, in which the characters of Waldman and Michael are developed, are excised, and some of the characters are entirely omitted, while others are reduced to mere skeletons of their former selves. For the absence of the more important characters the management has compensated by a liberal supply of supernumeraries. The spectacular display afforded during the fights and in the village gatherings was completely to the taste of an audience which had assembled for the sake of the pantomime. The alterations, accordingly, although they took away from the play much of its poetry, and most of its intelligibility, were unheeded, and the entire performance was a success. Mr. T. C. King played *Tell*, a part in which his tall figure and good bearing were of service. He was hoarse, however, and a little nervous, and his performance was below the level of previous representations. The only other characters calling for notice were *Gessler*, boldly played by Mr. McIntyre, and *Albert*, the son of *Tell*, cleverly presented by Miss Rosina Vokes.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MR. SOTHERN returned to this house on Monday last, and re-appeared in his original character of *Lord Dundreary*. During the many hundred repetitions of this part Mr. Sothern has given, it has been modified in some respects. It still, however, retains most of its original characteristics. It is a matter of regret to see that the influence of successive audiences has prevailed, and that the horse-play, which at the first performance was the most successful and the least artistic portion of the representation, becomes increasingly prominent. In almost all cases wherein the influence of an English audience is exerted it weighs in the wrong direction. *Lord Dundreary* has lost apparently little of his mirth-moving power. Mr. Buckstone has resumed his old part of *Asa Trenchard*. Other characters are played by Mr. and Miss Chippendale and Misses Wright, Gwynne and Hill.

LE THÉÂTRE DE L'AMBIGU COMIQUE.

THE new drama by M. Touroude, 'La Charmeuse,' which now holds possession of the Ambigu Comique, seems to perplex not a little the Parisian press and public, neither of which quite knows whether to regard it as a success or a failure. Its last scene especially seems, according to the mood of the spectator or writer, to be sublime or trivial. The subject of 'La Charmeuse,' as of most modern French plays or novels, is adultery. Louise, *la charmeuse*, has been educated by her mother to be what her name imports. Such are her sorceries of look and manner that few can resist them. From the many whom her beauties and seductions allure a husband is, according to her mother's expectation, secured. Chopin is a good, easy man, believing implicitly in his wife, when accident shows him that one of many letters he has borne from her to her mother incloses a second letter addressed to her lover, whom Chopin, according to precedent, finds to be one of his trusted and intimate friends. He takes first the letter to the man for whom it is intended, and placing it on a table, sticks a knife through it. After reproaching his friend with treachery, he dares him to remove the knife without employing it as a means of suicide. So bitter are his words that, but for the presence of a third party, they would produce the effect desired. Quitting his wife's lover, Chopin returns home, turns his wife and her mother out of the house, and then goes mad. The crowning situation, concerning which divided opinions exist, is one in which he is visited in his cell by his wife and her lover, and finds her fascination such as he

can still with difficulty resist. He seizes upon a knife and makes desperate stabs at the empty air, assuming in his delirium that each is planted in her bosom. Dumaine acted admirably, as Chopin. The other parts were, on the whole, inefficiently sustained.

Dramatic Gossip.

CHANGES at the minor and suburban theatres become more frequent as the attractions of pantomimes grow less. At the Royal Alfred theatre a new drama entitled 'The Countess; or, a Sister's Love' has been produced. Its author, Miss Schiff, has made a clever use of very old materials, and has produced a play which exhibits ingenuity of construction, and possesses genuine interest. Mr. Wybert Reeve has contributed to the Surrey an Irish drama, entitled 'Pike O'Callaghan.' The subjects of this are, it is needless to say, love-making and treason. Mr. Creswick appeared on Monday at Sadler's Wells as *Werner* in Lord Byron's tragedy. He has since played *Melantius* in 'The Bridal.'

ON Thursday in last week 'She Stoops to Conquer' was played at the St. James's Theatre for the one hundredth time. Such a circumstance as the revival of an old play and its performance for so many consecutive nights is unparalleled in theatrical annals.

WE have received a letter from the author of 'Whitefriars' stating that Mr. Craven's drama, 'Philomel,' now being performed at the Globe Theatre, is taken from her novel called 'Which Wins—Love or Money?' If this statement is true, surely some acknowledgment of indebtedness ought to have been made.

AMONG forthcoming revivals at the Ambigu Comique may be expected the 'Richard Darlington' of Alexandre Dumas.

'LA FIAMMINA' has been revived at the Vaudeville, at which house a new drama, by M. Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, with an important rôle for Mdle. Fargueil, is in rehearsal.

A new drama, by MM. Théodore Barrière and Henri Teissier, is promised at the Palais Royal. Its title is 'L'Amour sur la Branche.' The announcement of a work in which the author of 'Les Filles de Marbre,' has a share is always welcome.

'LE TEMPLE DU CÉLIBAT,' a one-act piece by M. Narrey, will shortly be played at the Variétés.

AN original comediotta, entitled 'Venez,' the work of an anonymous author, has been produced at the Liège Theatre. A pretty actress soliciting an engagement of the manager of a theatre is asked as a proof of competency to give to the word "Venez" all the varying expressions of which it is capable. Among those she succeeds in conveying is one so forcible and tender that it leads to engagements more durable and important than were at first contemplated.

USUALLY at Constantinople there is only a French theatre at Pera, but this season Potel's company is playing 'La Belle Hélène,' at a new theatre at Yedik Pasha, in Stamboul itself, close to the mosque of the imperial Bajazet. The place is packed with Turks, the attraction being the *can-can*, which replaced, during Ramadan, the still more licentious exhibitions of Kara Gueuz, the Turkish Punch. Few understand the language of Offenbach's piece; still the spectators provide themselves with a *libretto*.

MR. HENRY PLACIDE, who died in New York a few weeks ago, was considered one of the best comic actors in America. He was noted for his personations of Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, and Grandfather Whitehead. He was a personal friend of Mr. Tyrone Power, and, but for an accident, would have taken passage with his friend in the ill-fated steamship President.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. C.—J. P.—S. D.—J. G.—A. T.—D. M.—E. M. R.—Common Sense—W. B.—R. D. V.—E. W. E.—W. C.—B. B. O.—received.

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